THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, rain. Temp. 10-13 (50-55). LONDON: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 7-13 (45-55). CHANNEL: Synth. ROME: Friday, fair. Temp.6-18 (46-64). NEW YORK: Friday, fair. Temp. 4-10 (39-50).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Approval Expected as Basques, Catalonians Vote on Home Rule

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Oct. 25 (NYT) — In an important step toward consolidating Spain's young democracy, citizens in the troubled Basque region and northeastern Catalonia today voted in referendums that will restore home-rule institutions extinguished four decades ago by the triumph of Franco's armies in the civil war.

There was little doubt that in both regions a heavy "yes" vote would be registered. But in the three Basque provinces politicians were anxiously gauging the level of participation. Initial reports suggested that the percentage of those voting, despite rainy weather, would be fairly high.

Throughout the day few incidents were reported in either region.

A large affirmative vote, moreover, the Basque politicians hope, will be in the process of isolating the separatist organization ETA, whose killings of military officers and national policemen have badly unsettled Spain's four-year-old democratic transition.

Already the intense debate on the home-rule statute, which will gradually pass to a new regional government controls over education, broadcasting, some taxes and police, has splintered the Basque political spectrum. Herri Batasuna, an aboveground party that supports the hard-line "military" wing of ETA, urged abstention in the balloting, because the statute does not recognize the Basque people's "right" to self-determination and secession from Spain.

But the so-called "political-military" branch of ETA, whose initials stand for Basque homeland and liberty, has come out in favor of home rule as a first step toward self-determination, and two nights ago urban guerrillas from the group briefly seized a San Sebastian television station to urge people to vote "yes."

In the four provinces of Catalonia, where similar powers will be transferred to the ancient institution of the Generalitat, the propaganda campaign in favor of home rule has been languid, largely because there is little opposition. But Barcelona was jolted yesterday by the discovery of an 180-foot tunnel, apparently dug by terrorists, leading to an apartment complex inhabited by 300 military families. An explosion in the tunnel could have ignited a nearby fuel deposit and killed many people.

The period leading up to the balloting in the Basque provinces of Alava, Guipuzcoa and Vizcaya was unexpectedly quiet, and ETA, which has been responsible for a little more than half of the 114 political deaths in Spain this year, had not staged a major attack since the beginning of the month.

This brief truce allowed the centrist Basque Nationalist Party, the Socialists, the Communists and Premier Adolfo Suarez's governing formation to campaign vigorously for the so-called Guernica Statute.

Getting Out Vote

The Basque Nationalist Party, the dominant force in the three provinces and chief negotiator of the statute, has a formidable organization which has been mobilized to get out the vote, including postal balloting that might account for 10 per cent of votes cast.

In an act of intimidation, Herri Batasuna informed its poll watchers to take down the names of those who voted by mail "for appropriate use" — a tactic denounced by others.

Surfacing briefly in Bilbao, a representative of ETA's military wing said that the two-week lull in its "armed struggle" was a "technical truce," and hinted strongly that it would resume operations shortly. But the spokesman vowed that ETA would not attack the local police forces that are to be formed by the Basque government as long as they did not move against the organization's political supporters.

Heavy national police units have been deployed in the Basque region in the days leading up to the referendum, but, out of deference to Basque opinion, which tends to regard central police with hostility, patrols maintained a low profile today.

A total of 1.5 million citizens aged 18 or over are eligible to vote in the three Basque provinces and 4.3 million in the four Catalan provinces — out of a national electorate totaling 26.7 million.

Approval Process

Once the statutes are approved by the voters, the national lower house and Senate must accept them — a foregone conclusion giving the overwhelming support they enjoy among major parties — and early next year elections will be held for local Basque and Catalan parliaments.

In rightist circles the autonomy statutes, which will give the two regions fewer powers than those enjoyed by U.S. state governments, are being painted as the end of national unity. "Today it is decided whether Spain should exist or commit suicide," bannered the neo-fascist daily El Alcazar, calling the referendums "secessionist."

Iranians demonstrate outside hospital in New York where shah was admitted. Several were arrested yesterday during protest.

Victory for Carter

Byrd Urges Approval Of SALT Agreement

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (IHT) — Providing crucial support for the embattled SALT-2 arms control treaty, Senate Democratic Leader Robert Byrd declared today that he favors ratification as being "in our national interests."

The West Virginian, who broke a long silence on the U.S.-Soviet pact, called on the Senate to "help make the world a more secure and safer place" by voting approval, "with the adoption of certain provisions to the resolution of ratification."

These provisions include language specifying that the treaty would not affect U.S. cooperation with NATO in modernizing weapons or forces.

Sen. Byrd thus aligned himself squarely with President Carter in urging the treaty's adoption. It was a victory Mr. Carter needed in his drive to win approval for SALT-2.

"I will oppose amendments to the treaty itself," Sen. Byrd said at a news conference. "Amendments to the treaty text would result in reopening the negotiations. I do not believe that a new round of negotiations will serve the national interest."

Byrd Proposals

But he proposed that the Senate add to the ratification resolution language that would do the following:

- Specify that the treaty protocol could not be extended beyond its Dec. 31, 1981, expiration date without specific Senate approval.
- Specify that the treaty does not affect existing cooperation between the United States and its allies on modernization of forces.
- Make legally binding Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's oral assurances to President Carter that Soviet production of the Backfire bomber would be restricted to the current rate of 30 planes a year.

Sen. Byrd also said he believed the Senate should include language giving guidance for a SALT-3 treaty, the next stage of the phased U.S.-Soviet effort to curb numbers and potency of strategic nuclear weapons.

Yesterday, President Carter appealed for broad support throughout the nation for the SALT-2 treaty, saying its fate "in the Senate is in doubt." Mr. Carter said that about 30 senators still had not made up their minds and it was too early to tell whether the treaty would be ratified or not.

Panel Action

Meanwhile, in continuing its action on the treaty, the Foreign Relations Committee rejected, 9-6, an amendment by Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, to correct what he considers weaknesses in the U.S. ability to verify Soviet compliance. It also defeated, 10-5, another Glenn amendment that would have required Moscow to give advance notice of missile tests.

But the panel approved two other proposals. One, also by Sen. Glenn, instructs the administration to seek in future negotiations treaty language committing each side to give advance notification of missile tests. The other, by Sen. Joseph Biden, D-Del., would require the United States to bring any Soviet action impeding verification of treaty compliance before the international panel formed to consider complaints about alleged treaty infractions.

On Wednesday the committee killed two major treaty changes proposed by Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker of Tennessee. The proposals would have required the Russians to dismantle their 308 heavy SS-18 missiles.

An elderly Catalonian woman casts her ballot in Barcelona.

Soviet Journalist In Japan Defects, Leaves for U.S.

TOKYO, Oct. 25 (AP) — A 38-year-old Soviet correspondent in Tokyo who sought political asylum left here last night for the United States, leaving his wife and child in Japan, the Foreign Ministry said today.

The Soviet correspondent, identified as Stanislav Levtchenko of the Novoye Vremya, went to the U.S. embassy in Tokyo yesterday seeking asylum in the United States, a ministry official said.

The official declined further comment, but Kyodo news service said that Mr. Levtchenko told police he had lost hope in the future in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Levtchenko arrived in Japan in February, 1975, the Japanese news agency said.

The U.S. Embassy issued a statement that read: "Stanislev A. Levtchenko, Russian correspondent, contacted the embassy and asked to go to the United States. His request to enter the country was granted, and he left on Wednesday night."

'. . . God Willing'

Khomeini Says He Hopes It's True Shah Has Cancer

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Oct. 25 — Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, said today that he hopes reports are true that Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, has cancer.

"Recently the shah has gone to the United States and they've accepted him and they're saying he has got cancer," Ayatollah Khomeini told crowds in the holy city of Qom, where he resides. "I hope it's correct, Inshallah [God willing]," he added. The crowd responded with a cry of "Inshallah."

In New York, the shah, who will be 60 tomorrow, has widespread cancer of the lymph glands and is given a 50-50 or better chance of recovering from it, his doctors at New York Hospital said today.

The doctors said that a "very intensive, quite rigorous program of chemotherapy" would be administered as soon as the shah recovers from the surgery yesterday for removal of his gallbladder and stones in his bile duct.

Dr. Morton Coleman said the shah's chances "are 50-50 or better. This is a very grave illness but there is a large measure of hope."

The ayatollah blamed "enemies of Islam" for admitting the shah into the United States and said that his Islamic government is taking steps to have the shah's wealth restored to Iran.

Meanwhile, Sadegh Khalkhali, the Islamic judge who in June sentenced the shah in absentia, called on Moslems in the United States to kill the shah in accordance with that death sentence. "I order all Moslems to converge on the shah's hospital wherever they are in the United States and tear this vulture to pieces," the judge said.

Several Iranians were arrested yesterday while demonstrating outside the hopital where the shah was admitted.

Ayntollah Khomeini said that when Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi told him the shah had been admitted to the United States for medical treatment. "I said to him: 'What happens to our money? He can die but what happens to our money?' "

Mr. Yazdi replied, according to the ayatollah, that documents related to the money should be collected and then the case should be taken to international courts. The ayatollah said Mr. Yazdi had told him the shah's personal money was "equal to a year's oil income (around $20 billion)."

Radio Tehran reported today that there had been more fighting yesterday in the Kurdish town of Mahabad in northwestern Iran despite an announcement the same day that government forces had lifted their siege of that city. There were oo details.

W. German Journalist Held

TEHRAN, Oct. 25 (UPI) — A free-lance West German journalist is being detained in Tehran's Evin prison for allegedly taking part in an anti-government demonstration 20 days ago, a West German Embassy spokesman said today.

No formal charges have been brought against Ilona Hepp, 22, who is being treated well, the spokesman said.

Soviet Arms Chief Clarifies Cutback Offer

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (AP) — Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov has pledged that the Soviet troops and tanks that are to be withdrawn from East Germany will be pulled back within the borders of the Soviet Union.

In a long article in today's editions of Pravda, Marshal Ustinov provided the first Soviet response to NATO alliance reservations about the troop withdrawal offer.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev announced the cuts of up to 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks during a foreign policy address in East Germany earlier this month.

In addition to his pledge to withdraw troops and tanks, Mr. Brezhnev also offered to reduce the number of SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles based on Soviet soil if NATO would agree not to modernize and increase its nuclear forces.

But Mr. Brezhnev's initial offer and Soviet statements since then have included no indication that the troops and tanks would be pulled back to within Soviet borders.

Following the Brezhnev offer, a NATO official said that the unilateral pledge would be meaningless if the troops were to be withdrawn only to Poland.

The NATO official, who refused to be named, said troops moved from East Germany to Poland would still be subject to the Mutual Balanced Force Reduction talks, which have been going on in Vienna for the last six years.

The talks are aimed at reducing the number of NATO and Warsaw Pact troops to 700,000 each. The Warsaw Pact maintains that it has 805,000 troops in the member nations, excluding the Soviet Union. NATO officials say that there are 960,000 such troops.

NATO has 790,000 troops in West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, which form the NATO area for purposes of the troop reduction talks.

"Up to 30,000 Soviet military servicemen, 1,000 tanks and a definite number of other military equipment will be withdrawn to U.S.S.R. in the course of the next 20 months," Mr. Ustinov wrote.

He did not say whether the troops would be demobilized.

Nonpolitical Relief Talks Sought

France, U.S. Urge UN To Spur Cambodia Aid

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Oct. 25 (IHT) — Frustrated by political delays in getting relief into Cambodia, France and the United States are urging the United Nations to call an international meeting to mount a rescue operation for millions of starving Cambodians, diplomats said today.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim "has the proposal under active consideration," according to a New York-based senior UN official dealing with the Cambodian crisis. He said that Mr. Waldheim, at the recommendation of the two countries, is consulting with potential donor governments and "expects to go ahead very quickly."

President Carter pledged yesterday that the United States would provide $69 million as part of an international food and relief program. French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet yesterday told Parliament that "France plans a major new initiative" on Cambodian relief. And Common Market governments agreed to step up their relief programs after discussing the crisis at an EEC foreign ministers' meeting in Dublin this week.

A UN meeting, in the view of French and U.S. diplomats, would focus on the human tragedy in Cambodia and ignore the political disputes that have hampered assistance efforts to date by Unicef and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Both groups' efforts have been hamstrung by the Phnom Penh government's attempts to use Western aid for its own political ends.

Delay is becoming increasingly critical, UN officials say. Mr. Waldheim said recently that Cambodia already has lost half its civilian population and that "immediate, massive" relief is needed. A UN-convened meeting would be a pledging conference for the $110-million program that Mr. Waldheim says will be needed during the next six months.

Focusing international attention on Cambodia, a country Mr. Waldheim says is "menaced with a tragedy unparalleled in history," would also serve to overcome the political objections in Cambodia to a massive relief operation.

The leadership in Phnom Penh, supported by Vietnam, has been reluctant to admit Western foodstuffs into the country, evidently because it fears that some of it might reach Khmer Rouge guerrillas in the countryside.

An international meeting on Cambodia, French sources said, would be modeled on last July's Geneva conference on Vietnamese refugees, which concentrated on humanitarian issues and generally ignored political contexts.

A French source said: "It's essential to get food in there, and we must not look too closely if some of the rice ends up in a Vietnamese soldier's bowl."

A European diplomat added, "The Vietnamese-backed government is trying to apply starvation tactics to the Khmer Rouge-held areas, so a Geneva conference

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Unionists Reject Bid

U.K. Plans All-Party Talks On Local Powers in Ulster

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Oct. 25 (NYT) — The British government announced tonight that it plans to call together all of Northern Ireland's political parties to explore the possibility of transferring some administrative powers back to local government in Ulster.

But the plan ran into trouble almost immediately. The opposition British Labor Party said it is time for decisions, not more discussions. In Ulster, there was little enthusiasm from any quarter. James Molyoeaux, leader of the official Unionists, the largest party in the province, said it would refuse to take part because it has no time "for these political coffee-houses and time-wasting devices."

Humphrey Atkins, secretary of state for Northern Ireland in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Cabinet, disclosed the long-pondered conservative initiative in the House of Commons. He said that a conference could begin before the end of next month; if successful, it might be followed by a referendum in Northern Ireland.

Ulster has been ruled directly from London since the Northern Ireland Assembly, in which Protestants and Catholics shared power, collapsed under the weight of massive Protestant opposition in 1974. At the moment, the 26 district councils in the north constitute the only local government. They are responsible only for housekeeping details — "emptying the [trash] bins and burying the dead," as the local saying goes.

Mr. Atkins spoke of seeking agreement for political change "at the highest level" possible. A new provincewide assembly, if ultimately approved in London, would presumably be superimposed on the district councils.

The police force, known as the Royal Ulster Constabulary, is directly responsible to Mr. Atkins. He made it plain that there would be no change in responsibility for law and order in Ulster, which he described as the government's "overriding priority."

In Belfast, politicians said that in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

One of Countless Victims of Disease, Malnutrition

Death Finds Cambodian Boy in Thailand

By John Burgess

BANGKOK, Oct. 25 (WP) — On the road between Thailand's newest mass encampment of refugees and a small hospital 35 miles away, an emaciated Cambodian boy, probably about 12, died next to me in the front seat of my car.

I don't know his name, whether his parents were alive or precisely what he died of. He was one of countless Cambodian children who in recent months have died of disease or malnutrition.

Another boy, lying motionless and wide-eyed in the back seat, survived last week's drive. A Thai doctor later diagnosed malaria — believed to be the most serious disease among Cambodians, although it could be easily controlled by a pill taken once a week.

A nurse said the boy's body would be sent back to Klong Kai Tuen, where about 30,000 Cambodians are sleeping under trees, oxcarts and plastic sheeting. Every day, corpses are collected there and taken to the forest for hasty burials.

The experience was a traumatic confirmation of months of reports that war and politics have created famine and epidemic in Cambodia and have kept available aid from many of those who desperately need it.

Society Upside Down

Sioce Vietoamese forces pushed into the country last December to overthrow the Khmer Rouge regime of Pol Pot, Cambodian society has been turned upside down. Hundreds of thousands of people, ousted by the Khmer Rouge, tried to return to their villages — so only a fraction of the country's rice fields were properly planted and tended. Food stocks dropped dangerously and the country's hospitals filled rapidly with the undernourished.

Politics slowed relief efforts. The West, not recognizing the Heng Samrin regime installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnam, insisted that aid be channeled through the UN and Red Cross. Heng Samrin officials argued over the amount of relief and who would get it.

Despite Phnom Penh's warnings that nothing must go to Khmer Rouge zones, relief groups sent food to them through Thailand, including an area where the boy who died in my car probably lived. But there politics intruded again to keep children hungry: The Khmer Rouge gets fed first — attested to by the presence of well-fed, healthy young men among the boys' fellow refugees.

I and John Mcbeth, of The Far Eastern Economic Review, saw the children after we had spent several hours Saturday at Klong Kai Tuen, about four miles from the Cambodian border. Relief agencies' doctors were working furiously in an improvised clinic of tree branches topped by plastic sheeting.

Hundreds of sick squatted in the sun awaiting their turns. The quick diagnoses usually ended with the dispensing of medication to treat malaria and dysentery. The seriously ill lay shoulder-to-shoulder on mats. Saline-dextrose solution — the normal emergency treatment for severe malnutrition — dripped through needles into their forearms from bottles suspended from the shelter's beams.

We were about to leave when I noticed a spindly-limbed boy lying on his side. He breathed in starts and stared vacantly ahead. Flies were crawling around his mouth — the usual prelude to death in refugee camps — and the smell of feces came from his filthy pants and fatigue shirt.

"Is the kid going to die?" I asked a doctor. "He will for sure if doesn't get to a real hospital," he replied. I asked if we could take him, but the man shrugged and said, "You'll have to talk to the soldiers." We were in luck: The officer in charge agreed immediately. The doctor suggested we take two others, both malaria cases.

Our car could take only two childreo comfortably, so we asked other journalists to take the third and any others allowed to leave. One of the malaria cases, a boy of about 15, was stretched out across the back seat. For the child I had first noticed, we reclined the front bucket seat.

As we rolled out of camp, he coughed and stirred slightly, but after a only mile he again was breathing fitfully. Thick, white liquid oozed from his lips and dripped onto his shirt. For the rest of the 35-mile trip, along dirt and paved highways, he lay inert.

Five miles from the hospital, we began to suspect he was dead. There was no pulse or sign of breath and his arms dropped limply when I lifted them. At the hospital, a nurse felt for a pulse, then shined a flashlight into his pupils. She pronounced him dead. Her confirmation was a shock. During the ride, I had been thinking how I would visit him in the hospital, watch him recover, perhaps even adopt him.

The other boy was still conscious. A doctor listened to his chest and determined that he was malarial; orderlies wheeled him past the dead boy.

We searched the dead boy's clothes for a sign of his identity. There was only one pocket, containing two pills apparently given him at the camp and some dried-out chili peppers. He probably died of dysentery and malnutrition. It is possible his parents were dead: The state of his clothes indicated he had gone untended for days.

Few people visit places like Klong Kai Tuen without reacting emotionally. Premier Kriangsak Chamanan recently flew to a camp of 35,000 newly arrived Cambodians. He was reportedly so disturbed that he decided none would be forced back across the border, as the government had intended to do if necessary.

Plans call for constructing a center with a capacity of 300,000 refugees, and its care will presumably be better than the current norm. But for the moment, there are too many cases like the boy who died in our car.

A young Cambodian refugee helps dole out rice to fellow campmates at a compound in Taprik, Thailand, near the Cambodian border. The per-person daily ration of rice is 300 grams.

Food Scarcity, High Birthrate Stifle Progress

Bangladesh Sees Self-Sufficiency as its Hope

By Tyler Marshall

DACCA, Bangladesh — The president of Asia's poorest nation loosened the collar of his blue pin-stripe shirt and said that his country's problems "are so big that if we don't move fast and in a big way, we will be engulfed by them."

The leader of Bangaldesh, Ziaur Rahman, 43, then explained in an interview his plans to transform his overpopulated, underfed, agrarian country into a food exporter by the mid-1980s, using the earnings to develop industry.

Outsiders who know Bangladesh, ineluding many representing the 150 or more international aid and volunteer agencies trying in help it survive, believe that Mr. Ziaur's ambitious plans — to solve the country's two biggest problems, food scarcity and rapid growth of population, within the next six years — represent more hope than reality.

But Mr. Ziaur insists that there is no alternative, and the former army general urges government bureaucrats and officials of his recently formed Bangladesh National Party to think big and believe in themselves.

"When you plan, don't be chicken-hearted because chicken-hearted planning is not going to solve our accumulated problems," he told members of the country's National Economic Council recently.

Unblemished Reputation

Mr. Ziaur emerged as leader of a military government here nearly four years ago, following the assassination of the country's first president, Sheik Mujibur Rahman, and a succession of army coups.

Since then, Mr. Ziaur, a war hero with an unblemished reputation for honesty, has stabilized the country's political climate, established his own following and, apparently, put Bangladesh on the path toward democracy.

Mr. Ziaur's relaóve youth and Western dress make him look like a middle-management executive. He lives in Dacca in a modest home he first occupied when he was an army officer. He and his wife have two sons.

In June, 1978, Mr. Ziaur became the country's first democratically elected president, and last February his party swept the first parliamentary elections in six years.

Although his political opponents assert that the election was rigged, most observers say that irregularities were minor and appeared to have had little influence on the outcome.

"It wouldn't win any awards for fairness, but by Bengali standards it was pretty clean," a diplomat said. Leaders of the country's main opposition party, the Awami League, also complain that constitutional changes made during Mr. Ziaur's martial law rule have concentrated so much power in the presidency that Parliament has been left with only a minor role.

Analysts tend to agree that Mr. Ziaur wields considerably more power than most elected presidents, but they also note that the oppposition is disorganized and has yet to come up with any alternative program for dealing with the country's problems.

Mr. Ziaur, too, has found it difficult to make headway against the country's basic economic problems. "We have the capacity to provide for ourselves and make billions in exports," he insisted in the interview.

But little progress has been made, and in recent months a series of unpopular decisions to help stabilize rising prices, including an end to some key subsidies and restriction of credit, has lessened Mr. Ziaur's popularity.

A severe drought last spring has also sharply increased the price of rice, causing widespread deprivation and discontent in rural areas. This year, Bangladesh will import 2.2 million tons of grain, much of it from the United States to avert a disaster.

As pressures mount on his government, Mr. Ziaur is aware of the need to produce results. "Expectaùions are high," he conceded. "People want to see progress and see it now."

Even compared with other developing countries, Bangladesh is in bad shape. Its annual per-capita income of about $90 is among the world's lowest. The majority of the country's 90 million people are ill-housed, illiterate, and either underemployed or without work.

Gap in Wealth

In rural areas, where 9 of 10 people in Bangladesh live, unemployment and landlessness have increased in recent years. The gap in wealth between the small, affluent urban elite and the vast majority of rural poor also continnes to grow.

Bangladesh has virtually no industry and little or none of the means to build it. Most specialists agree that only a dramaóc improvement in agricultural production, coupled with an immediate, sharp decline in the birthrate could give the country any hope of self-sufficiency.

"In a country like Bangladesh, where the main need is finding enough food for its people, population is just the other side of the food problem," a development expert said. "You have to solve both or you've solved nothing."

Theoretically, food experts insist, it is possible for Bangladesh to achieve self-sufficiency by the mid-1980s. With its extremely fertile alluvial soil and its hard-working farmers, the raw materials are there.

By bringing more of the country's 22 million acres of arable land under irrigation (just over 10 percent is irrigated now), by encouraging double and triple cropping and by increasing fertilizer use, Bangladesh could increase its grain production dramaócally and quickly, agricultural experts say.

But there are other factors, far more intractable, that stand in the way of progress. One is economic. The country's rural population is so poor that people there do not bave enough money to buy the additional grain if it were produced.

Volatile Notion

"If a farmer can't sell it, he's not going to grow it," a food expert said. Some planners have argued that the only way to stimulate production is to export part of the country's rice crop to guarantee good prices. The foreign exchange earned would be used to purchase larger volumes of wheat — which is cheaper — for domestic consumpóon.

But the people, naturally, prefer the rice they are used to. And, in a recent interview, the country's food minister, Abdul Momen Khan, rejected the idea of exporting rice now as "politically too volatile." Meanwhile, nutritional levels continue to slide.

Even more difficult than Bangladesh's food problem is the struggle to control its population growth. Despite the efforts of the government and a bewildering number of internationally assisted programs ranging from sterilization clinics and the distribution of contraceptives to extensive demographic studies, results have been disappointing. Each year, the populaóon grows by 2 million.

Many programs fail because of inadequate supervision, family planning experts say. In a country with poor communications, where travel to most rural areas is difficult, effective supervision is virtually impossible.

It is now generally accepted that the populaóon control problem must be tackled within an overall health care program and that women are more receptive than men to birth control. But in rural, Moslem, conservative Bangladesh, this means that women workers are needed to reach other women. Because women rarely venture outside their own villages, recruiting and training enough good people is difficult.

Mr. Ziaur has set a target of stabilizing the country's population at 100 million by the mid-1980s, but not one of those interviewed who was involved in the various programs thought this was possible.

To help Bangladesh toward its goal of self-sufficiency, a large number of international aid, development and volunteer agencies help administer the injection of foreign money into the economy. This year, aid will total $1.1 billion. Foreign donations make up about half of the country's national budget and nearly three-quarters of planned development spending.

According to a senior government official who coordinates international aid, Bangladesh hopes to get $1.5 billion next year and to obtain increases of about 20 percent annually for the next five or six years.

The aid deluge has its drawbacks. The different advice of various well-meaning donor agencies often ends up pulling the country in different directions at the same time. But, according to foreign observers here, the biggest problem with foreign aid is that it has widened the already great gap between the urban rich and rural poor.

"We try very hard to see we're not ripped off," the chief of an aid agency emphasized, "but depressingly little seems to percolate all the way down to the poor villager."

© Los Angeles Times

Southern Yemen, Russia Sign Pact To Bolster Ties

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (AP) — Talks between Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Southern Yemeni leader Abdel Fattah Ismail ended here today with the signing of a 20-year treaty of friendship and cooperation, Tass reported.

In addition, the men signed "a plan of contacts between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Yemeni Socialist Party for 1980-1983," Tass said. Also signed was a protocol covering economic and technical cooperaóon between the two nations.

Tass said the men discussed "the further development of Soviet-Southern Yemeni relations and topical international problems, including the situation in the Middle East, in the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean."

Western sources say Southern Yemen is rapidly becoming a key base for Soviet air and naval forces. Southern Yemen is situated at the southern end of the Arabian Peninsula at the entrance to the Red Sea.

Indonesia Crash Kills 12

JAKARTA, Oct. 25 (UPI) — At least 12 soldiers died Tuesday in the crash of two Freneh-made Puma helicopters a few miles north of Jakarta Bay, military sources said today.

United Press International

Queen Elizabeth, arriving at the Elysee Palace in Paris for a dinner Wednesday evening, is greeted by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Samba. The queen gave the Labrador retriever to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in 1976.

French Security Tight for Queen After Alleged Threats From IRA

BEAUNE, France, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Queen Elizabeth II visited historie spots in Burgundy today under heightened police guard because of alleged threats from the French branch of the Provisional Irish Republican Army.

Security precautions were strengthened, although French authorities believed the threat may have been a practical joke.

The queen, on a two-day tour as guest of President and Mrs. Valery Giscard d'Estaing, visited the Beaune medieval hospital complex. She had lunch at the Chateau of Sully and later toured the Chateau of Epoisses and the Basilica of the Madeleine at Vezeley.

Yesterday she toured the Loire valley with Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing. She was to fly to London tonight.

Burg, Khalil, Strauss to Meet

Israel Hints at a Bid to End Palestinian Boycott of Talks

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

LONDON, Oct. 25 (NYT) — Israel's interior minister, Yosef Burg, who arrived here today to take part in tripartite talks with Egypt and the United States on the issue of Palestinian autonomy, said that Israel might offer an initiative to end the Palestinian boycott of the talks.

Mr. Burg, who represents the religious faction in the Israeli coalition Cabinet, refused, however, to divulge any details in advance of the one-day negotiating session set for tomorrow with Premier Mustapha Khalil of Egypt, and Robert Strauss, the U.S. special Middle East envoy. This new round of talks was arranged by Mr. Strauss when he was in the Middle East last month.

"I hope we could come up with something that would show our Palestinian Arabs that it is worthwhile to join the talks," Mr. Burg said at a news conference at Heathrow Airport. "Otherwise, it is like we are talking . . . without the presence of the bride."

In a further comment on what Israel might offer, he said, "I believe that during the next month we will have to do a couple of good things in this respect."

Mr. Burg said that he would discuss his proposals with both the Egyptian and U.S. representatives in informal consultations today and again tomorrow during the formal negotiating session.

The autonomy talks have been bogged down by what Mr. Strauss described recently as wide differences between Egypt and Israel on the concept of autonomy for the 1.1 million Palestinians who live under Israeli military rule in the occupied West Bank and in Gaza.

Mr. Burg said that Israel "will do everything that it should" to resolve the autonomy question without any need to resort to another Camp David-style conference among the leaders of the three countries involved.

Yesterday, Mr. Khalil said that if the talks continue without any progress, Egypt would call for another summit. The autonomy talks have been going on for five months and must conclude next May, according to the Camp David peace agreement. Mr. Strauss has said it is doubtful that the talks can be concluded by then.

Sources in the Egyptian delegation here said that they knew nothing about any new initiatives that the Israelis might bring to the talks. Yesterday in his press conference Mr. Khalil claimed that "all the ideas as submitted in these negotiations so far were presented by the Egyptian side." Mr. Burg, however, said today that "Israel is not a factor hindering the momentum of the talks."

In answer to a question at a press conference today, Mr. Burg said that the resignation of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan from the Israeli Cabinet will not affect the autonomy talks because Mr. Dayan's participation in the talks was "not a very active one."

Open Rights Talk Is Urged at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 25 (AP) — The United States urged here yesterday that the UN Commission on Human Rights in certain cases should take the lid off secret debates on charges of human rights violations.

William Vanden Heuvel, the U.S. ambassador to the UN Geneva office, told the General Assembly's Social Committee that the United States still supported the confidential procedures long followed by the commission and other bodies in dealing with such charges.

But he added, "We do not believe that they should be used to prevent discussion and action on gross violations of human rights in open meetings of the commission when lives are endangered and confidential discussions are not serving to accomplish the ends they were intended to achieve."

U.K. Plans All-Party Talks on Local Powers in Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)

his preliminary talks there, Mr. Atkins had mentioned education, urban and rural planning, water supply and roads as responsibilities that might be delegated. Speaking privately, the politicians agreed that little would be accomplished by transferring responsibility for such relatively insignificant functions.

"In this place, only one subject matters," a Belfast observer commented. "That's security. Security isn't involved in this plan, so it clearly isn't going to accomplish much, except maybe to clean up the British government's image a little in the United States."

Mr. Atkins's announcement stirred no great enthusiasm among Ulster politicians of any party. Gerry Fitt, the leader of the predominantly Catholic Social Democratic Labor Party, warned that Northern Ireland's troubles stem from "abuses" by the old local authorities. Mr. Molyneaux, the leader of the predominantly Protestant official Ulster Unionists, insisted that Parliament, not a conference, is the proper place to talk about any change.

The Ulster Unionists hold 10 seats in Parliament, the Social Democrats hold one, and an independent holds one. The Unionists are split into no fewer than four groups — the official Unionists, headed by Mr. Molyneaux, with five seats; the more extreme Democratic Unionists, headed by the Rev. Ian Paisley, with three, and two other factions with one each.

At a news conference tonight, Mr. Atkins said that he believes all four parties would attend the talks. Each of them, he declared, "wants to be in a position of power and authority, and they know that to do this they have to work with others."

The Labor Party spokesman on Northern Ireland, Brynmor John, argued that the time has come for real decisions on Ulster, not more discussions. But he pledged that if the conference showed signs of making progress, Labor would "not obstruct or discourage it."

Since taking power in May, the Conservatives have been preoccupied with improving security arrangements, especially since the assassination of Earl Mountbatten in Burma. This year alone, there have been 487 bomb attacks and 91 terrorist killings in Ulster, and Mrs. Thatcher has responded by adding 1,000 policemen, appointing Sir Maurice Oldfield as security coordinator and negotiating increased security cooperation with the Irish Republic.

But Mrs. Thatcher also promised Jack Lynch, the Irish premier, that she would take political steps as well, and today's intiative partly fulfills that pledge.

El Salvador Junta Asks Talks in Bid To Release 130

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 25 (AP) — El Salvador's new military-civilian junta expressed willingness today to negotiate with leftists holding 130 hostages in the Labor and Economy Ministries, but there was no immediate response.

Labor Minister Gabriel Gallegos Valdes and Economy Minister Manuel Hinds are among the hostages.

Informed sources, who asked not to be identified, said that members of the junta were making private calls to leaders of leftist groups to try to reach a settlement.

A government statement said only, "The junta is willing to negotiate a peaceful solution with the various groups now occupying public buildings."

About 1,000 members of the pro-Marxist Popular Revolutionary Bloc, many armed with handguns or machetes, yesterday took over the two, nearby ministry buildings. They are demanding freedom for alleged political prisoners, lower food prices and other reforms.

Prague Dissidents' Trial Spurs Shows of Solidarity in Warsaw

WARSAW, Oct. 25 (NYT) — The trial of dissidents in Czechoslovakia this week has raised a stir among dissidents in Poland and even prompted unusual demonstrations of solidarity with the defendants.

On Monday, the day the Prague trial began, about 16 students attempting to protest the trial scuffled with police in front of the Czechoslovak Cultural Office here. The students were detained briefly and then released.

Two weeks ago, a dozen prominent activists held a weeklong hunger strike in Holy Cross Church to express solidarity with their counterparts in Prague. The authorities allowed the demonstration to proceed to a peaceful conclusion.

The two-day trial in Prague ended Tuesday, when the court handed down jail sentences of up to five years for playwright Vaclav Havel and five other members of the Charter 77 human rights movement. All were convicted of subversion.

Although there has been no public statement about the verdicts from anti-government activists here, some have privately expressed their dismay. "It was totally expected but still disheartening," one said.

Besides the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia are the only Eastern bloc countries that can be said to have organized dissident movements. In other countries, such as Romania and East Germany, anti-government figures tend to stand out as isolated individuals.

While the government in Prague has been cracking down on the dissidents, the authorities here have refrained from taking any action that might cause a backlash during a time of economic discontent.

[In Washington, officials said today that the United States has canceled a trip to Czechoslovakia by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Robert Barry as a sign of U.S. displeasure at the dissidents' trial and conviction, UPI reported].

[Mr. Barry, an official in the State Department's European Bureau, was to have traveled to Prague in November for "consultations."]

UN Pressed On Aid Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

would try to create international pressure on everybody to let relief through, irrespective of the recipients' politics.

"The important thing is to convince the UN and the Cambodian factions to just do it — without worrying about the politics."

Three U.S. senators have been in Cambodia trying to negotiate access routes for relief supplies, but many observers are skeptical of the mission's efficacy. UN officials said today that they expect Mr. Waldheim to convene an international conference irrespective of the senators' findings.

Poliócal problems are foreseeable in trying to convene any meeting on Cambodia; the UN General Assembly has wrangled on the question of which group in Cambodia legitimately represents the country's people.

UN officials said that a relief meeting probably would be "open in whoever wanted to attend." The Geneva conference on Vietnamese refugees surmounted political problems with a similar formula.

But UN officials said today that Mr. Waldheim, who feels that the situation is critical, will probably try to convene an international meeting to accelerate the momentum and to underpin any promises of cooperation by Phnom Penh.

Daylong Strike Set At Air France Nov. 8

PARIS, Oct. 25 (UPI) — The flying personnel of Air France will go on a 24-hour strike Nov. 8 to back demands for higher wages, union sources said today.

It will be the second walknut against up the state-owned airline since Oct. 2. Union officials said that the new strike was called because of the "totally negative" attitude of the management.

Commercial TV Returns in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP) — Britain's commercial television network came back on the air last night after an 11-week blackout caused by a technicians' strike.

The strike over demands for pay hikes ended when technicians' unions accepted pay increases of between 25 and 45 percent.

Independent Television, a national network linking 15 regional commercial stations around Britain, restarted transmissions with an afternoon news bulleun. An ITV spokesman said that the network would run an emergency service for five days until full programming can be resumed.

Orfila Re-Elected As OAS Leader Despite Critics

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Oct. 25 (NYT) — The Organization of American States yesterday elected Alejandro Orfila of Argentina to a second term as its secretary-general.

The vote was 18 for Mr. Orfila against 7 for Ramon Emilio Jimenez Jr., the secretary of state of foreign relations from the Dominican Republic.

While the elections were taking place, relatives of people missing after arrest by security forces in Argenóna, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay were attending a mass at San Andres University. After the service, they demonstrated outside the hotel where the organization is meeting.

Some of the democratic governments tried to mobilize a last-minute drive to prevent Mr. Orfila's re-election. His tenure has been marked by criticism of lavish social receptions given by the organization and allegaóons that he is too involved, through personal relations and business associations, with dictatorial regimes in the region.

China Said Set to Try Merit Raises As Means of Boosting Production

PEKING, Oct. 25 — In a move that once would have seemed heretical, China next month will begin a system of tests and incenóves aimed at boosting producóon by rewarding top workers.

The tests, it was learned today, will be administered in designated factories and work units on what seems an experimental basis. Workers who score in the top 40 percent will be eligible for pay raises, perhaps as high as 30 percent.

The program, not officially announced, is apparently part of wage and price raises scheduled to go into effect Nov. 1. It also seems to be part of a campaign subtly to undermine China's so-called "iron rice bowl" — the system that guaranteeing most workers a job and pay for life.

The topic is delicate, since "material incentives" was a dirty phrase here until only two years ago. Recently, however, the "iron bowl" has been cited as a major block to worker motivation and modernization.

The country's economy is undergoing an overhaul — with sharp boosts in farmers' incomes, bonuses to many workers to compensate for rising prices and even the beginnings of Western-style inflation.

Prices are rising on at least eight staple food items: Fish, meat, poultry, eggs, fruit, vegetables, milk and dairy products. Workers, who theoretically spend about 15 yuan (about $11) a month on food, will get a bonus of five yuan.

But the system of tests and raises, confirmed by three different sources, goes beyond catch-up bonuses and into the area of "reasonable incentives."

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Senate Panel Rebuffs Carter on Oil-Import Quotas

By Mary Russell

ASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP) — Senate Energy Committee yesterday to strip the presi- of his present unilateral power pose oil import quotas.

e 10-8 vote was the first ex- ion of congressional opposi- to President Carter's an- ced intention to limit costly oil rts to 8.2 million barrels a day year and to the 1977 average of illion barrels a day indefinitely fter.

e bill, proposed by Senate En- subcommittee Chairman Ben- Johnston, D-La., was approved day in which energy issues nated Congress. In other ac-

The House reversed an earlier and decided, 225-189, to pre- existing federal price controls allocation rules for gasoline.

any members think the con- are cumbersome and interfere the orderly distribution of gas- without holding down prices , but others fear that without rols gasoline prices will rise even faster than they have this year. The existing controls are scheduled to be phased out during the next two years, along with controls on crude oil prices.

● A House Appropriations subcommittee, under pressure from Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., and others, approved, 25-16, a bill providing $1.35 billion in heating aid to the poor this year.

● The Senate Energy Committee separately cleared and sent to the floor, 14-2, an omnibus energy bill authorizing $20 billion in government grants and guarantees for production of synthetic fuels through the Energy Security Corp. that President Carter has sought.

The bill also would authorize other forms of energy production aid, including a solar energy bank and a gasohol program. And, as a concession to senators from consuming states, it authorizes several kinds of aid for conservation as well, including insulation grants to homeowners.

Only parts of this bill have been matched in the House.

Mr. Carter promised import quotas after returning from an energy summit in Tokyo earlier this year. He proposed the quotas along with his synthetic fuels program and Energy Security Corp., and another bill pending in Congress to set up an Energy Mobilization Board to cut red tape on large energy projects.

Although the quota idea is dramatic, critics said that it would be likely to force prices higher in the United States and could create chaos in distribution patterns. It also has turned out that the quotas might bite sooner than Mr. Carter first assumed, because consumption and imports have stayed higher than expected.

Impelled partly by fast-rising heating-oil costs, both houses are rushing to pass aid for the poor before winter sets in; the Senate has already passed an Interior Department bill providing $1.2 billion in quick assistance.

This time, however, the aid idea ran into resistance.

House Budget Committee Chairman Robert Giaimo, D-Conn., warned that the heating aid would become another welfare program, and Minority Whip Robert Michel, R-Ill., objected that it would channel a disporportionate share of funds to warm-weather states and make funds available to some recipients regardless of their needs.

Aid Programs

The bill would add $150 million to $250 million already appropriated to the Community Services Administration in the form of block grants to the states.

It also would provide $400 million to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for direct payments to the elderly and handicapped on welfare. And it would provide another $800 million to HEW for either an optional state block grant program or direct payments to recipient of Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

Rep. Michel attempted to amend the bill to put the entire $1.6 billion into the CSA and to change the formula to give added weight to the amount of cold weather a state has.

And Rep. C.W. Young, R-Fla., argued that welfare recipients living in public housing where heating is subsidized or living together would get as much money as an "elderly couple living in a cold, ramshackle house down the street."

"I don't think we ought to approach this in this haphazard manner," Rep. Giaimo said. "We're starting a new welfare program that will make food stamps look like peanuts. It's also not coincidental this is happening prior to the primary season of 1980."

Rising Profits

The votes on the Hill came as five more major oil companies reported soaring profits. They were Sohio, earnings up 191 percent; Mobil, 131 percent; Sun, 65 percent; Cities Service, 64 percent; and Marathon, 58 percent. Other companies reported large increases earlier this week.

The House turnaround on gasoline controls came largely because a number of congressmen from Northeastern states were absent when the first vote was taken. That vote was 191-188.

The House also voted, 264-143, to require the Energy Department to make public information on oil company supplies and refining capacity information, which the department said it has kept secret in order to prevent collusion.

The actions came on a $6.9-billion Energy Department authorization bill that the House passed, 263-150, and sent to the Senate, which may never take the bill up, because an appropriations bill has already passed.

Social Security Trust Fund

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP) — The Senate Finance Committee is about to set aside some of the new tax revenues the government is expecting from oil companies' sharply higher profits for a possible rollback of Social Security tax increases in 1981.

Although the panel will not actually vote to freeze Social Security tax rates now, it seems likely to create a special trust fund that could be used to finance such o move if Congress approves rollback legislation next year.

A Finance subcommittee is scheduled to begin hearings on possible rollback legislation within a month after Congress reconvenes in January. If the lawmakers block the 1981 increase io taxes, the trust fund money would take its place.

Associated Press

VIRGINIA FIRE — Smoke rises from ruined hulk of county office building (foreground) in Standardsville, Va. Historic county courthouse also was heavily damaged in a fire that started when a backhoe ruptured a gasoline line. Fifteen persons were injured.

Carter Holds Endorsement Dinner, Ribs Kennedy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 — At a lavish dinner where the only price tag was political endorsements, President Carter yesterday told more than 500 cheering supporters that he has "never ducked . . . never hidden . . . and stayed in the political arena when sometimes blood has been shed."

Preparing his supporters for a rough battle with Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., for the Democratic nomination, Mr. Carter boasted that his own record of taking on the hard fight — both as a candidate and in his three years as president — is "unsurpassed."

At what became a rousing pep rally for a beleaguered president, Mr. Carter amended his 1976 campaign slogan, "I don't intend to lose." The new battle cry is, "If I can keep my mama's permission, I don't intend to lose."

The reference to Sen. Kennedy's earlier comment that the senator's mother would not stand in the way of his candidacy was one of many spoken and unspoken indications of the growing division in the party between Kennedy supporters and those who stood by the president.

The highly partisan crowd roared approval when Majority Leader Jim Wright of Texas suggested that Mr. Carter give Mr. Kennedy a job in his administration as "ambassador to the Bermuda Triangle."

The gathering, designed to coalesce Mr. Carter's support among public officials around the country, drew 99 Democratic congressmen, 10 senators, and a variety of state and city officials. Only one invited guest, Mayor Jane Byrne of Chicago, spurned the dinner at the last minute because she said she had not been told that it was meant as an endorsement.

For Bipartisan Advice on Domestic Issues

President Forms 'Agenda for 80s' Unit

By Steven R. Weisman

ASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (NYT) esident Carter yesterday creat- "Commission for a National da for the 80s" to examine in- m, energy, demographic shifts other domestic issues and make recommendations to deal them some time after the presi- al election next year.

illiam McGill, president of mbia University, who plans to from that post next July, was en as chairman of the new com- ion, and 20 other members named. The commission could to as many as 100 members. it plans to have a staff of 20 to d a budget of $2 million to $3 on.

This is a very formidable and ious undertaking," said Hed- Donovan, the former editor-in- of Time Inc., who is now a r White House adviser, and will serve as liaison to the com- on. "We're well aware that this kind of thing is not always sure-fire successful. But President Carter felt the country really suffered from a lack of vision, goals and purpose down the road."

Mr. Donovan noted that the new commission recalls previous broad-ranged attempts by past presidents to codify national problems on a nonpartisan basis. Lyndon Johnson, for example, set up 16 task forces in 1964, and their recommendations — which were never presented formally to the public — helped lead to some Great Society legislation.

At the end of his term of office, Dwight Eisenhower also established a Commission on National Goals that called for an overhaul of the tax system to stimulate investment, major increases in federal aid to education and an end to racial discrimination in higher education.

Mr. Donovan explained that Mr. Carter had taken care to use the word "agenda," rather than "goals," for the new commission. "We want to avoid the implication, which I think is presumptuous, that a commission can sit down and figure out precisely where the country ought to be in 1990," he said. "The difficult line to walk is to hold out some ideas without presuming to be too dogmatic or planistic."

The idea of the commission, he said, was Mr. Carter's, and it grew out of his consultation with scores of business, labor and community leaders during the "domestic summit" at Camp David last summer. Other White House aides ooted that Mr. Carter had set up a similar commission on the future when he was governor of Georgia.

Mr. McGill listed the topics the commission would deal with: "Inflation, energy, productivity, education, science and technology, demographic issues . . ." He said it would have a domestic focus but treat international issues as they related to domestic problems.

To keep the commission out of politics, the president directed that it make its recommendations after oext year's election. He also appointed a bipartisan group to serve initially. Besides Mr. McGill, the members annoouced yesterday were:

Daniel Bell, professor of sociology, Harvard; Pastora San Juan Cafferty, professor in the school of social service, University of Chicago; Marian Wright Edelman, director of the Children's Defense Fund; John Gardner, founder, Common Cause; Philip Handler, president, National Academy of Sciences; Dorothy Height, president, National Council of Negro Women; Ruth Hinerfeld, president, League of Women Voters; Marina Horner, president, Radcliffe College; Carl Holman, president, National Urban Coalition, Lane Kirkland, secretary-treasurer, AFL-CIO.

Juanita Kreps, outgoing secretary of commerce; Esther Landa, past president, National Council of Jewish Women; Michael McCloskey, executive director, Sierra Club; Bill Moyers, television commentator; Frank Pace, chief executive officer, International Executive Service Corps; Donald Platten, chairman, Chemical Bank; Elspeth Rostow, dean, Lyndon B. Johnson School, University of Texas; Henry Schact, president, Cummins Engine Co.; William Scranton, former governor of Pennsylvania, Glenn Watts, president, Communications Workers of America.

Algeria Raises Oil Price to Libya Level of $26.27

From Agency Dispatches

GIERS, Oct. 25 — Algeria's -owned oil monopoly, Sona- , yesterday announced an in- e of nearly 12 percent in the of Algerian crude oil.

he official Algerian news agency that the price would rise to 27 a barrel from $23.50, effec- yesterday, bringing it in line the recent price increase by Li- The ceiling set by the Organi- n of Petroleum Exporting tries is $23.50 a barrel.

e price of Algerian oil is gener- above levels set by OPEC be- e of quality and transportation iums.

e announcement said that Al- had attemped "to respect the limits set at OPEC's meeting eneva in June until the end of hird quarter but not beyond." id that "maintaining the limit longer would have resulted in a tantial loss of earnings" and d that "the present situation of il market, both within and out- OPEC, obliged Sonatrach to ct this price to take account of new conditions."

canwhile, the Qatar news agen- eported today that Oman had- ded to raise the price of its crude oil by 10 percent, retroactive to Oct. 1. The increase brings the price of Oman crude oil to $24 a barrel. Oman's production is estimated at 300,000 barrels a day, which does not qualify it for membership in OPEC.

In Tehran, the newspaper Bourse said today that Iran sold crude oil for $45 a barrel in a spot deal concluded yesterday — the highest price received for Iranian petroleum. The newspaper said that Iranian oil had been selling on the spot market at prices betweel $40 and $45 a barrel.

Officials of the National Iranian Oil Co. were not available to comment on the report.

Although Iran says that it is exporting more than 3 million barrels a day, the ratio of spot sales and term contracts has not been disclosed.

Revised Prices

The latest reported spot price was nearly double the revised official prices announced last week by Iran for its term contracts. Iran raised the price of its highest grade oil by $1.50 a barrel to $23.50 and of its lower quality crude by $2.87 to $22.77, retroactive to Oct. 1.

2 U.S. Oil Firms Charged in Pricing

By John M. Berry

ASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP) — Department of Energy yester- charged Texaco with four viola- of oil price control regulations potentially could have resulted overcharges of $131.9 million 1973 to 1977.

parately, the department's off- f special counsel also charged ntic Richfield with improper unting involving $62.9 million 976 that may or may not have o customer overcharges.

xaco was served with four no- of probable violation, the larg- f which alleged that the compa- verstated by $119.7 million the uot of costs available to be ed on to its gasoline customers een December, 1973, and Janu- 1977.

xaco officials were planning to a statement after studying the ges, details of which reached late yesterday.

114 Violations Alleged

esterday's actions bring to 114 umber of violations alleged by special counsel, Paul Bloom, nst the nation's 35 largest oil re- s. The total amount of money lved to date is almost $5.2 bil-

harges against Texaco involve ly $1.3 billion, more than nst any other company. Texaco ontesting most of the charges as of late last month had agreed efund less than $8 million to omers.

fact, of the total charges in- iog $5.2 billion, various compa- have agreed to refund a total of $145 million, while also paying 52,500 in civil penalties and 000 in criminal fines.

he principal complaint against aco among yesterday's charges erscores the technical nature of pricing regulations and of the ations.

nergy Department regulations rally require gasoline prices ged by refiners to be increased uniformly to all classes of customers. However, if a refiner increased prices charged to one class of customer more than another, then it had to assume it was passing on its costs as if all customers were being charged that higher price.

'Banked' Increases

This distinction was important because during much of the period in question, refiners either were not allowed or were unable for market reasons to pass on to customers all their cost increases. Anything oot passed on could be "banked" to be passed on later, a situation that was a major factor in rapidly iocreasing gasoline prices this year.

The Energy Department alleges that Texaco, during much of 1974, increased gasoline prices unequally among its classes of customers, and from December, 1973, to January, 1977, also increased prices unequally among its different types of gasoline. However, Texaco did not base its cost pass-through calculations on the largest price increases to a class of purchaser, or the largest increases in a grade of gasoline, the Energy Department charged. Therefore, the department alleges that Texaco overstated the amount of costs available to it for pass-through in later months.

The next largest amount, $10.9 million, is related to an alleged incorrect determination of May 15, 1973, selling prices to certain purchasers of gasoline and middle distillates such as home heating oil.

The charges against ARCO also primarily involve the treatment of banked costs. The department alleges that ARCO illegally shifted some banked costs that had been allocated to production of middle distillates to gasoline.

ARCO officials had oo immediate comment on the charges.

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Obituaries

Eleanor Robson Belmont, Arts Patron

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT) — Eleanor Robson Belmont, 99, a major figure in society and the arts, died last night in her sleep at her home here.

In 1910 she was married to August Belmont, a widower and millionaire. She spent the rest of her life working energetically and imaginatively for charitable and artistic causes.

Before her marriage, Eleanor Robson was one of the leading ladies of the U.S. theater. She played Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet," Kate Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer," Constance in Robert Browning's "In a Balcony," the rough and tender heroine in Bret Harte's "Salomy Jane" and, perhaps her most memorable part, Mary Ann in "Merely Mary Ann."

Audiences knew her in a different role years later when, with white hair and pearls about her neck, she made repeated appearances on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera and on the air to plead for money for the opera. She founded the Metropolitan Opera Guild in 1935 to raise money for the company, which was about to collapse for lack of funds.

NYT

Eleanor Robson Belmont

Railroad Car

August Belmont owned racehorses, yachts and a railroad car staffed with a French chef. ("A private railroad car is not an acquired taste," Mrs. Belmont once said. "One takes to it immediately.")

She was an energetic crusader for the Red Cross and made several trips across the Atlantic during World War I to inspect U.S. Army camps in Europe.

George Bernard Shaw was so taken with her as an actress that he wrote "Major Barbara" for her. He was so taken with her charm that he wrote her a succession of love letters.

When she arrived in France in 1917 she carried a letter of introduction to Gen. John Pershing. It said: "Mrs. Belmont is one of the few really able people who are also gifted with the power of expression. She wishes to help in every way, and then, on her return home, to put before our people, as vividly as only she can do, what the real need of our troops are. She has a man's understanding, a woman's sympathy, and a sense of honor and gift of expression such as are possessed by very few either among men or women."

The letter was signed Theodore Roosevelt.

Mrs. Belmont was born in Wigan, England, on Dec. 13, 1879, the third generation of a theatrical family. Her grandmother, Evelyn Cameron, was a star of the English stage, and her mother is best remembered as Madge Carr Cook, who played the title role in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

Her father, Charles Robson, the conductor of a small orchestra, died when she was very young. Her mother later was married to the English actor Augustus Cook and moved to the United States.

Eleanor was educated in a convent school in Staten Island, then went to San Francisco to join her mother, who was playing with the Frawley Stock Company. The girl was given bit parts for $15 a week, but had no interest in an acting career.

About a month later, the leading actress resigned and left the company in drastic need of an ingenue. Miss Robson, who was 17, was drafted and given 13 parts to learn and play in the next 13 nights. One of the parts was 60 pages long and had to be spoken in a Southern accent. She was an immediate success.

Karl Abarth

VIENNA, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Automobile magnate Karl Abarth, 71, died yesterday near here of what his family termed an incurable illness.

Mr. Abarth began his career as a bicycle racer. He founded and built up the Fiat Abarth firm but sold it to Fiat of Turin when he became ill.

Maj. Gen Maphevu Dlamini

MBABANE, Swaziland, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Maj. Gen. Maphevu Dlamini, 57, the premier and the commander of Swaziland's Army, died today of cancer in a Mbabane hospital, Radio Swaziland said.

He returned to Swaziland yesterday from South Africa where he had been undergoing treatment for several months.

Government officials were silent on Gen. Dlamini's death and his possible successor. He was the second most powerful man in the government after King Sobhuza II.

PLANE VIEW — Chinese leader Hua Guofeng yesterday tours Hamburg's Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm aircraft plant, which makes parts for the European Airbus. Hua was presented with a model of the plane, and he later flew on one to Stuttgart on another leg of his visit.

By Closure of Nuclear Dumps

Halt in U.S. Cancer Studies Threatened

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP) — The closure of a nuclear waste dump in Nevada this week threatens to halt much of the cancer research being carried out in the United States.

"Every large university hospital doing cancer research now faces a decision to close down," said Philip Lorio, chief radiation safety officer at Columbia University in New York. "In our own case, we have two weeks of storage space left for our radioactive waste, and we have a lot more storage space than most of the other large medical research centers in the country."

The liquid wastes piling up in the medical centers are known as tracers. These are isotopes put into organic chemicals so researchers can locate the chemicals inside test animals. This way scientists can tell if, for instance, a drug concentrates in tumors or spreads through healthy tissues. The method is a major tool in cancer research.

The sudden crisis in radioactive waste was triggered by Nevada Gov. Robert List Monday when he closed the low-level dump at Beatty because technicians had found five barrels of nuclear refuse buried outside the fence.

Earlier this month, Gov. Dixy Lee Ray of Washington closed a similar waste dump at Hanford after technicians discovered radiation leaking from a shipment of irradiated steel and pharmaceuticals.

Liquid Chemicals

The Nevada and Washington dumps were the last ones open to liquid radioactive chemicals — the type used in U.S. cancer research.

Last spring South Carolina halted shipments of liquid wastes to its dump in Barnwell on grounds that the chemicals carrying the radioactive material — as distinct from the radioactive material itself — were a threat to the environment.

Many major cancer research laboratories face difficulties. Duke University reports it has three weeks of storage space for its radioactive medical waste. Harvard University has no more than 10 days storage space left. Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York could store waste for a couple of months at most.

Mr. Lorio of Columbia said a way to get around the closing of western dumps would be to incinerate the wastes locally, but the state of New York refuses to give Columbia permission to do so. Nor can Harvard persuade Cambridge, Mass., to allow it to burn wastes.

No Other Way

"There's no other way of doing this kind of work," Mr. Lorio said. "If we don't get a solution to the problem, this kind of research is going to stop."

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's William Dircks, who heads the division that licenses the burial of low-level wastes, agreed that the situation is alarming. But Dircks adds: "We're dealing with three sites in only three states and there's absolutely no political support in having a burial site in any state."

One reason South Carolina, Nevada and Washington have acted is that the governors do not want their states to be nuclear dumping grounds for the nation.

"As long as everybody can ship off to South Carolina and forget about it," Gov. Dick Riley said when he ordered the ban on light radioactive medical waste, "then everybody is going to regard low-level waste as a South Carolina problem."

News Analysis

Lord Carrington Shows His Toughness

LONDON (NYT) — At the Lancaster House negotiations on Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, wearily yielded to the demand of the Patriotic Front guerrillas that he commit to paper his proposals for putting into effect a new constitution.

But he would promise to do so, he said amid general laughter, "on the strict understanding that I will not on that account be accused of being schoolmasterly."

Lord Carrington was speaking in a code understood by everyone present. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is referred to by the British press these days as the headmistress because of her hectoring ways; by analogy, many of those involved in the marathon bargaining sessions at Lancaster House have come to call the foreign secretary either the headmaster or the schoolmaster.

The incident illustrated not only the discomfort of the African delegates with the 60-year-old peer's icily self-assured conduct of the negotiations, but also his skill in parrying their complaints. To the astonishment of most politicians and diplomats here, Lord Carrington has managed to keep the talks going for six weeks and to win basic agreement on a new constitutional formula.

Whether he will be able to surmount the second and more difficult hurdle — persuading the Patriotic Front and the present Salisbury government to agree on plans for new elections and arrangements for the period leading up to those elections — remains open to considerable doubt. He himself is said to believe it unlikely.

Aristocratic Businessman

But whatever the outcome, the sixth Baron Carrington, an aristocratic businessman and Buckinghamshire landholder, has pushed the bargaining process further than any of the successions of prime ministers and foreign secretaries who have grappled with Rhodesia since its unilateral declaration of independence 14 years ago.

In the process, he has established himself as Mrs. Thatcher's closest Cabinet adviser and as a real power in Conservative Party politics, despite the fact that he has never sat in the House of Commons. (He succeeded to the title at 19 years of age and that barred him from elective office.) A London columnist suggested this month that, if Mrs. Thatcher were to die in an air crash tomorrow, Lord Carrington would be the obvious successor.

The prevailing view when he took office was that he was bright and decent but soft; few had seen through his patrician languor to the inner toughness. One who feared that he would fail to fight for his ideas, and has revised his opinion, is his predecessor as foreign secretary, David Owen.

"Six weeks and he's still there," said Mr. Owen, many of whose policies have been embraced by his successor. "Not bad at all. I have some quarrels on tactics, but his strategy is right, and I think he may make it."

Carrington Strategy

Lord Carrington fought, first, to persuade Mrs. Thatcher not to recognize the government of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa immediately; second, to convince Commonwealth leaders and the warring parties in Zimbabwe Rhodesia that it was worth one more serious attempt to negotiate a settlement, and third, to prevent the Lancaster House talks from degenerating into a formless series of ill-tempered debates.

His strategy for the negotiations grew out of his conviction that the principal British mistake in the past had been to act as a referee between the combatants. This time, he told associates, Britain would let them all state their case, then draft the best possible compromise and offer it to them, take it or leave it.

In a sense, that strategy was forced on him by the domestic timetable. He knew he must be able to show some progress before reporting to the Conservative Party conference at Blackpool earlier this month, and he knew there was little chance that he could prevent the lapsing of British sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia in mid-November because the party rank and file opposed renewal.

So he has taken total command of the talks, demanding adherence to an agenda that he drafted and insisting on firm commitments from both sides on each issue. One of the Salisbury delegates commented recently, "He is a very quick man to spot a waffle."

— R. W. APPLE JR.

MX Technology Illustrates Rapid Arms Development

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP) — Nuclear weapons scientists now believe that they could pack 12 or 13 powerful silo-busting warheads on the proposed land-based MX intercontinental ballistic missile where little more than a year ago they worried about fitting 10, according to Pentagon and Energy Department sources.

The strategic arms limitation treaty, now up for Senate approval, limits the United States and the Soviet Union to 10 warheads on each new land-based ICBM such as the MX. The limit was chosen by U.S. negotiators because it was the largest number of warheads tested on a missile by the Russians and more than was contemplated at the time by U.S. weapons builders.

The ability of scientists at the two government-financed nuclear weapons laboratories in Los Alamos and Livermore, Calif., to come up with warhead designs for the MX that meet or exceed limits previously thought unreachable shows how quickly weapons technology is advancing.

Another example of expanding strategic weapons capabilities occurred last weekend when the first refitted Poseidon submarine, with new, longer-range and more powerful Trident missiles, slipped out to sea on its initial operational patrol.

The Trident missile has a range of about 4,000 miles whereas the Poseidon missile it replaced went about 2,500 miles. The longer range permits the missile-launching submarine to roam an area more than twice as large as in the past. It also will be able to reach some Soviet targets, if necessary, shortly after leaving its home port in Kings Bay, Ga.

In addition, the Trident missile carries eight warheads, each with the explosive power of 100 kilotons, equal to 100,000 tons of TNT. The atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945 was 12.5 kilotons. Although the older Poseidon missile had more warheads — 10 to 14 — each had the power of 40 kilotons.

Three more Poseidon submarines will be outfitted with Trident missiles this fiscal year, and eight others during the next two years.

The developments in land-based missile warheads best illustrate how rapidly nuclear arms can be advanced.

Mark-12 Warhead

In the early 1970s, Livermore produced the Mark-12 warhead for the Minuteman-3 missile with a 175-kiloton yield. By 1974, the Air Force wanted to double that yield without making the warhead larger. Within two years, Los Alamos scientists had just about done it.

The Mark-12A was slightly heavier — by about 35 pounds — and could produce a 340-kiloton blast.

Three Mark-12As fit on a Minuteman-3. Originally Pentagon officials hoped that the MX would carry the Mark-12A. The number hoped for was 10, but 12 or 13 is the number they now could get.

If SALT-2 fails in the Senate, the United States could put more than 10 warheads on the MX. But the Russians also would be able to add warheads to their giant SS-18 missile, which now has 10.

Officials from the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the State Department say that the Russians want SALT-2 approved in part because they believe that U.S. technology would win that race.

A second MX warhead design is under consideration. It is larger than the Mark-12A, with a more powerful explosion — about 500 kilotons. Initially it was believed that an MX could carry eight of these warheads. But scientists have redesigned it so that 10 of these bigger nuclear bombs would fit on the MX — giving it the same coverage of targets as the Mark-12A.

Scientists from both nuclear weapons laboratories will meet this week with Air Force and Energy Department officials to plan for more months of study for the two MX designs.

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SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

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To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section)
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GENERAL MANAGER Nigeria	In excess of £20,000	Consumer products co.	Lagos	Exp. & record of success in mktg. & sales overseas of fast moving consumer products; 35-45; prob. British.	John Beam, Beam Healy & Partners, 9 Grosv Court, London W2 4HL, Tel.: 01-727 2755.	Daily Telegraph 18-10-79
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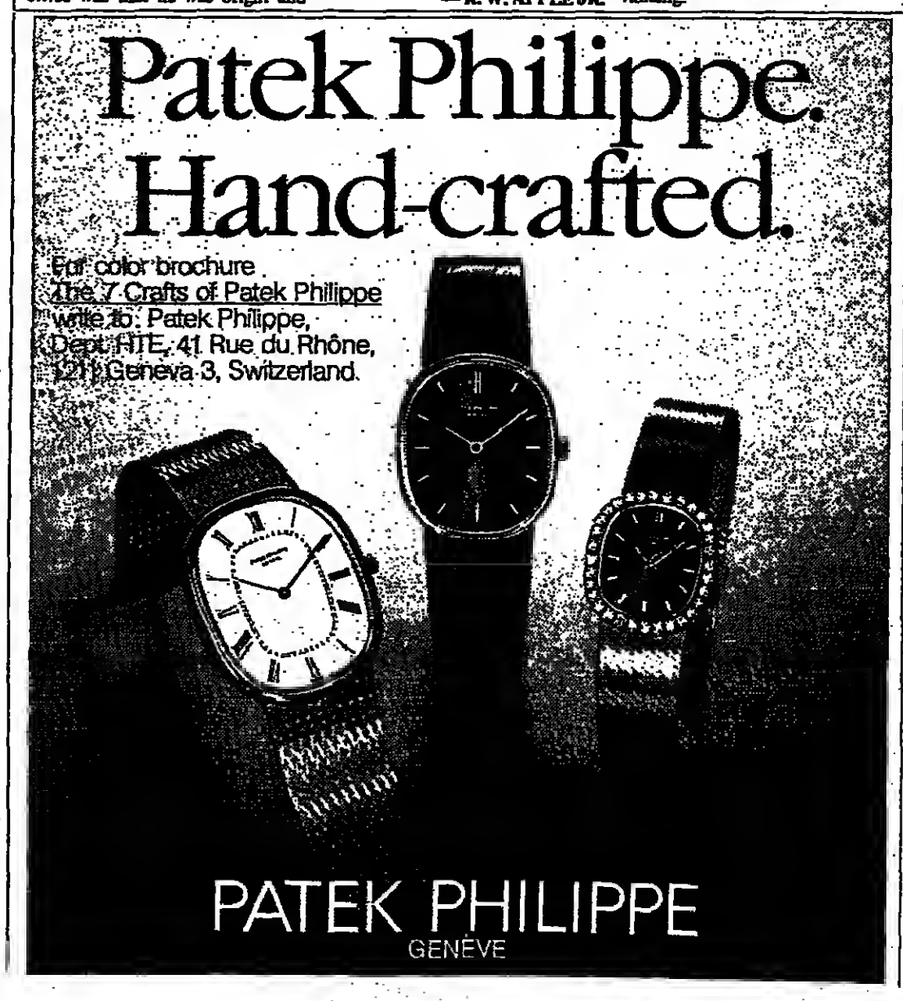


News Analysis

Begin Drops His Crutch, Moshe Dayan

By William Claiborne

RUSALEM, Oct. 25 (WP) — he dust settles from the abrupt rture of Moshe Dayan as Israoreign minister, it is clear that eal significance of the resignais not that Mr. Dayan submitit, but that Prime Minister achem Begin accepted it.

e fact that Mr. Begin made desultory attempts to perhis foreign minister to remain government diminishes little Begin's willingness to break from his reliance on Mr. Dayduring the first-half of his electerm as prime minister.

espite the vast gulf between ideologies, Mr. Dayan was a ch for Mr. Begin, the one Cabimember who gave the Likud ernment the international statit so desperately needed when Begin was swept into office virly unknown to the world outIsrael, except as a feisty former rilla leader from pre-statehood who spent 29 years carping at Labor government from the benches of the Knesset.

Driving Force

at Mr. Dayan provided much e than a famous face. He quickecame the driving force of the in cabinet, the strong right hand only in the shaping of foreign ncy but in domestic matters as

lthough Mr. Begin occasionally impatient with his mercurial sometimes ill-tempered foreign ister, he developed what many inet ministers came to recognize deep psychological dependency Mr. Dayan. Mr. Dayan contly pushed the prime minister by inch from intransigent posis, making new diplomatic initiaes toward the elusive goal of e in the Middle East.

s is his wont, Mr. Dayan often it in unorthodox ways that infued his Cabinet colleagues, but in end Mr. Begin usually yielded then came to be grateful when rewards became apparent. For mple, in April, 1978, when ptian President Anwar Sadat's oric visit to Jerusalem six nths earlier was beginning to like a passing abberation and el was refusing even to associate West Bank with UN Resolution calling for return of Israeli-ocied territories, Mr. Dayan made of his typical "sleeper" policy s. In a little-noticed television rview, he said casually that 242 ourse applied to territory capd from Jordan. He did not men the West Bank. But he was rly signaling a softening of Israposition.

While Mr. Dayan's free-lance nbvarinn hardly seems monumental ay, considering the extraordiy events of the last year, it paved the way for a resumed dialogue with Egypt and, ultimately, to the beginning of the Camp David peace process.

There have been numerous other examples since then where Mr. Dayan deftly and subtly prodded Mr. Begin into large and small concessions, sometimes out of public view and sometimes by going public to generate controversy. The most recent example of Mr. Dayan's efforts to instill life and flexibility into the Cabinet's hard-line positions came when Mr. Dayan unilaterally, without informing Mr. Begin, opened a dialogue with militant West Bank Palestinian leaders, including outspoken Palestine Liberation Organization supporters.

He also suggested publicly, to the chagrin of Mr. Begin and the Cabinet's hard-line members, that Israel should give the moribund West Bank-Gaza autonomy negotiations a jolt by arbitrarily withdrawing the military occupation government from Arab cities and replacing it with a civilian administration.

When it became clear to the prime minister last spring that his maverick foreign minister was breaking conceptual barriers faster than the conservative coalition could absorb them, Mr. Begin attempted to rein him in through a set of sharply confining negotiating principles, which included the demand for ultimate Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza. The guidelines, to Mr. Dayan's dismay, also declared that Israel would retain sovereignty over water in the West Bank, and that Jewish civilian settlements would proliferate with Israeli law applying to the settlers and not Arab law.

Advice on Jackson

Mr. Begin also saw to it that nnt Mr. Dayan but a diluted six-man committee under firm Cabinet supervision would control Israel's bargaining policy in the autonomy talks. With hindsight, it is obvious that Mr. Dayan must have decided then that his days in the Likud government were numbered. But even then Mr. Dayan remained the most influential member of the Cabinet.

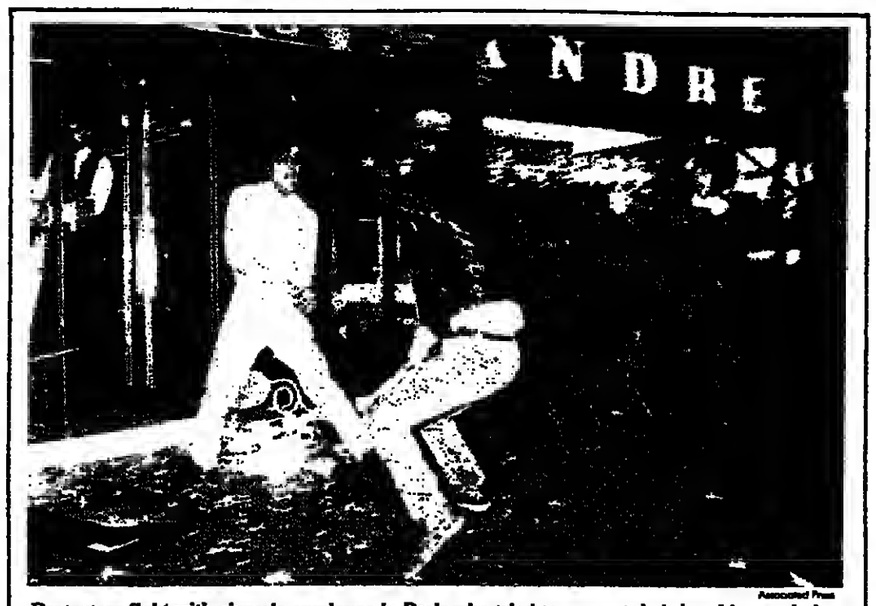
For instance, it was Mr. Dayan who persuaded Mr. Begin over the advice of many nf the prime minister's advisers to snub the American black activist, Jesse Jackson, when Mr. Jackson made a highly controversial visit here espousing Palestinian independence. At the time of that decisinn, amid growing divisiveness in the Cabinet over many issues, a Begin aide remarked, "Three people are running this country — Begin, Dayan and Begin's secretary."

But when Mr. Dayan, by his nwn account, started privately urging an alternative in ultimate Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza Strip — an act of heresy tn those whose mystical approach to the occupied territories lies with Israel's biblical right to the "greater land of Israel" — the handwriting was on the wall. With Mr. Dayan voting against expropriation of private Arab land for the controversial Elon Moreh settlement and urging government restraint, the distance between the two men grew, and the likelihood of Mr. Begin's refusing to accept a Dayan resignation diminished.

Mr. Dayan's departure, by all appearances, is certain tn usher in a more hawkish approach by the Begin government to the West Bank-Gaza negotiations, even if Deputy Premier Yigael Yadin, as rumored, is given the Foreign Ministry portfolio. Mr. Begin has not yet even consulted with the various coalition factions about a replacement, but Mr. Yadin's moderate stance and liberal credentials, to be sure, would be overshadowed by the restraints that finally forced Mr. Dayan to leave public service at the apex of his career. The autonomy negotiating team, headed by the conservative interior minister, Yosef Burg, and kept in check by Mr. Begin's written negotiating principles and by the 11-member policy advisory committee, would hardly be allowed by Mr. Begin to break the kind of diplomatic ground that Mr. Dayan had been plowing up.

And if Mr. Burg, whom Mr. Begin would like to appoint foreign minister because of compatible and equally conservative positions, does get the post, a more inflexible bargaining position could be expected.

Whether these developments will lead to a stalemate in the autonomy talks and, subsequently, endanger the peace process is an imponderable question. But there seems little likelihood that there will be a revival of the prodding stick technique that left the government with Moshe Dayan. And for that, Egyptian and U.S. participants in the autonomy talks have some cause for concern.



Associated Press

Protesters fight with pizzeria employee in Paris who tried to prevent their breaking a window after a rally Wednesday night against France's extradition policy. Franco Piperno, a Marxist professor wanted in kidnapping and murder of former Italian leader Aldo Moro, was extradited on Oct. 18. Another Moro suspect, Lanfranco Pace, might be extradited in November.

Corsican Nationalists Claim Paris Area Bombings

PARIS, Oct. 25 (AP) — Bombs planted by Corsican nationalists early today set afire several oil tanks at a suburban military depot and caused extensive damage in the Ministry of Universities in central Paris.

Five bombs exploded within 15 minntes in the city and suburbs. The Corsican National Liberation Front claimed responsibility.

The bomb at the military depot caused a major fire, but firemen prevented it from spreading to a 5,000-ton storage area.

Bombs also exploded at a building of the French state tobacco monopoly, in freight wagons in a railroad yard, and at an oil pumping station, all in the suburbs.

The nationalists, who oppose what they say is the French mainland's financial domination of Corsica, want the island to be autonomous.

Top U.S. Blacks Allege Threat by Jews

By Warren Brown

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP) — Some prominent blacks have been the targets of death threats and financial pressures in the black-Jewish dispute that has developed over the last few months, a group of black leaders claimed last night.

The allegations were made here by members of the Black Leadership Forum, a national organization representing civil rights leaders.

"Some selected members nf this group have had aggressive attacks" directed at them, National Urban League president Vernnn Jordan, the forum's spokesman, said.

"We strongly resent and will collectively oppose punitive attacks upon any of our members whn express honestly held convictions," Mr. Jordan said, reading from n statement.

The alleged attacks were a response tn some black leaders' support for opening talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization and to discussinns black spokesmen have had with PLO chief Yasser Arafat, Mr. Jordan said.

The visits with Mr. Arafat followed the controversial resignation of the former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, after his unauthorized meeting with a PLO representative.

Rev. Jesse Jackson, whn embraced Mr. Arafat on his Middle East trip, said he has been the target of assassination threats and harassment, including "people placing the heads of dead animals at our door."

Rev. Jackson attributed many of the threats to the militant Jewish Defense League.

Joseph Lowery, the president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who has also met with Mr. Arafat and voiced support for opening talks with the PLO, said he and his organization have been the targets of economic intimidation from some members of the Jewish community.

The intimidation has come mainly in the form of trying to foreclose on bank loans, Mr. Lowery said.

Rev. Jackson, Mr. Jnrdan and Mr. Lowery — who have been at odds with each nther over the black-Jewish-Palestinian issue — also charged that they have been vilified in the media because of their stands.

The charges almost overshadowed the purpose of the forum's jnint statement, which was a call fnr black-Jewish reconciliation and an expression black unity, on civil rights and social policy.

U.S. Aide in Jordan On 2d Leg of Tour

BEIRUT, Oct. 25 (AP) — State Department Senior Adviser Philip Habib flew tn Amman, Jordan, today for talks with King Hussein. Anaman is the second stop on Mr. Habib's tour, which began here Tuesday. During his stay here, he met with President Elias Sarkis, Premier Salim al-Hoss and Foreign Minister Fuad Butros on ways of defusing the explosive situation in southern Lebannn.

In Damascus, the government press said the Habib missinn was "designed tn confuse and stall Arab efforts to achieve a solution in southern Lebanon."

Soviet Unionist Gets 18-Month Sentence

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Soviet dissident trade unionist Nikolai Nikitin was fnund guilty of anti-Soviet activities and sentenced to 18 months in n Leningrad labor camp, dissident circles in Moscow reported.

The sentence against Mr. Nikitin, a member nf the Soviet independent trade union, was handed down Tuesday hut word of it was not received in Moscow until yesterday, the sources said. Mr. Nikitin pleaded not guilty tn the charges nf dissemination of anti-Soviet material.

3 Died at Egyptian Compound

4 Palestinians Condemned For Ankara Embassy Raid

ANKARA, Oct. 25 (AP) — A martial law court today sentenced to death four Palestinians who seized the Egyptian Embassy here in a bloody attack July 13 and held embassy officials hostage for two days.

The court convicted Mervan Shebanu, 24, Hussein Suleiman Abdullah, 23, Mohammed Abourezat, 19, and Mustafe Besheishi, 19, on two counts of premeditated murder and other charges of violating a foreign legation's territory and smuggling in firearms.

They have the right to appeal the martial law court's decision to the military appeals court.

The four have been identified as members of the Eagles of the Palestine Revolution, reported to be the terrorist arm of the Syrian-backed Saiqa guerrilla group of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Five Turkish accomplices received prison terms ranging from 19 years to six months.

The four Palestinians attacked the Egyptian Embassy, firing Soviet-made submachine guns and throwing hand grenades. In the initial attack, they killed a Turkish policeman and a security guard stationed in front of the embassy building. An embassy official was killed in an escape attempt from n third-floor window and another was seriously injured.

The rest of the hostages, including Egyptian Ambassador Ahmed Kemal Olema, were released unharmed after a four-man Palestinian delegation, flown from Syria, helped to negotiate the guerrillas' surrender.

The Palestinians, protesting the Camp David accords, had demanded that Turkey sever its relations with Egypt and Israel. They had also demanded the release of their comrades from Egyptian prisons.

Last November, two Palestinians who had assassinated a prominent Egyptian newspaper editor in Nicosia, were spared by President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus a few hours before they were to be hanged. Their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment.

Belgians Meet Official of PLO

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25 (AP) — The Belgian government today received Farouk Kaddoumi, No. 2 man of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which it said "now expresses the will of the Palestinian people."

After more than two hours of talks at Palais d'Egmont, an official Belgian state residence, Foreign Minister Henri Simonet, flanked by Mr. Kaddoumi, told the press: "It seems tn us that PLO is now the means and vehicle through which the will nf the Palestinian people is being expressed."

"The problem to know whether we like it or not should be left aside," Mr. Simonet added.

Turkey Violence Kills 8 as Martial Law Is Extended

ISTANBUL, Oct. 25 (AP) — Eight persons were killed in violence throughout Turkey during the night despite Parliament's two-month extension of martial law yesterday in 19 of the 67 provinces, Istanbul newspapers reported today.

In Aydin, western Turkey, masked men entered a coffeehouse and fired pistols at customers, killing a high school student and seriously wounding another.

In Izmir, Turkey's third-largest city, on the Aegean, two rival leftist, student-dominated factions clashed in a dispute over ideological differences. A high school student was reported killed.

Six ambush slayings by suspected extremist terrorists were reported in Eskisehir, in the west, and in some eastern provinces where there had been previous violence.

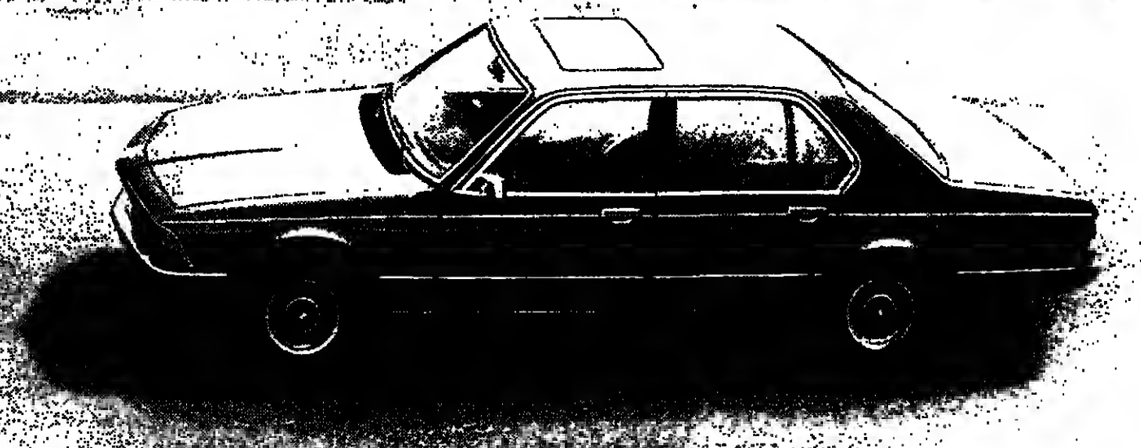
Israel Sentences Terrorists to Life

LOD, Israel, Oct. 25 (UPI) — A military court today sentenced two young Arabs to life imprisonment following their conviction on charges stemming from a Palestinian strike in Israel 17 months ago in which 35 Israelis died.

The decisinn of the court not to sentence the two to death so enraged courtroom spectators that they broke chairs and tried to hit the convicted guerrillas. Police restrained them and the two Arabs were nnt hurt. Most of the spectators were survivors of the attack and families of those killed in the strike.

Halad Hussein, 18, and Hussein Fiad, 19, were among 11 guerrillas who launched a seaborne strike March 11, 1978, killed an American-born woman photographer on the beach, shnt up several vehicles on the Tel Aviv-Haifa highway and then commandeered a bus that exploded in flames after police stopped it. The shootings and explosion left 35 dead and 85 wounded. The nine nther guerrillas died.

BMW 732i with optional steel sun-roof and alloy wheels.



A revolution takes to the road:

BMW and Digital Motor Electronics.

The ideal engine for today's car buyer is the one which most effectively meets the demands of the future.

High performance, leading to greater road safety through greater mobility, is a pre-requisite of such an engine. But equally it must perform more economically, with lower emissions and lower noise levels than its present-day equivalent.

Digital Motor Electronics: engine performance based on the laws of the future.

The new BMW 732i represents a significant step forward in the history of the motor car and provides yet another example of BMW technological innovation: Digital Motor Electronics.

Developed jointly with Bosch, this revolutionary system regulates in a completely new way the engine's ignition timing and fuel supply. The result is the optimum control of fuel consumption, emission, power development and engine performance under every driving condition.

The practical advantages of Digital Motor Electronics.

– it creates the ideal balance between low exhaust emission and low fuel consumption.
– it provides better power development and engine response at low rpm: important when you're driving at low, fuel-saving revs in a high gear.
– you save fuel at crawling speeds: an automatic fuel shutoff operates from 1,200 rpm upwards.
– under maximum engine load the fuel supply is automatically reduced to a minimum.
– fuel consumption is minimized on starting or when the engine is cold.
– stable, controlled idling economises on fuel: particularly important with automatic transmissions.
– there are no mechanical parts, so there's less wear.
– no maintenance or tuning is required, as ignition timing is constant throughout the engine's life.

BMW brings motoring into the electronic age.

Improving on the existing has always been a fundamental part of BMW's philosophy of progress. Electronics already plays an important role in that philosophy. Automotive electronics also substantiates a BMW claim: that we have become the industry's leaders in the practical application of this advanced and sophisticated technology.

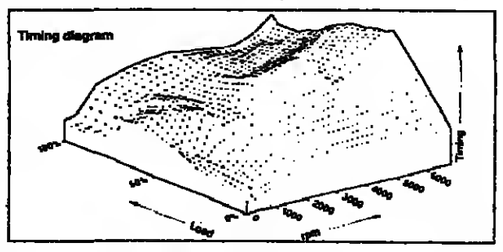
The large new BMWs: a decisive development in the future of luxury high-performance saloons.

Sensibly driven, no other top-line production car – while meeting critical demands in terms of safety, comfort and space – is more economical to run.

Digital Motor Electronics alone contributes an average of 5% reduction in fuel consumption. The constant speed consumption table below compares the new BMW 732i with the BMW 316, a car recognized for its economy. The comparison shows where the future of the luxury car lies: in the intelligent combination of that luxury with the realistic requirements of a new age.

Consumption (ECE)	90 km/h (56 mph) l/100 km (mpg)	120 km/h (75 mph) l/100 km (mpg)	in city traffic l/100 km (mpg)	Average consumption l/100 km (mpg)
BMW 316*	6.7 (42.2)	9.2 (30.7)	11.1 (25.4)	9.0 (32.7)
BMW 732i*	8.5 (33.2)	10.8 (26.2)	18.7 (15.6)	12.6 (25.0)

*5-speed 'economy' gearbox as optional extra



The moment of ignition is the critical factor governing engine performance and running characteristics. Above all, it has a decisive effect on overall engine efficiency, fuel consumption and emission make-up. Every operating condition has its ideal timing. The problem is that even the slightest variation in rpm or engine loading creates a completely different optimum timing. To establish that ideal moment, from the infinite possibilities for each particular case, requires the speed and accuracy of a computer. The BMW Digital Motor Electronics' micro-computer assimilates all the relevant data in the instant following each ignition and then calculates the optimum timing for the next ignition.

BMW cars
The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Friday, October 26, 1979

Trade Ploy With China

After repeated vows that he would treat them alike, President Carter now proposes to exempt China, but not yet the Soviet Union, from discriminatory trade tariffs. This tilt toward Peking is explained as merely a matter of convenience. But it depreciates the president's word and leaves the United States in the odd position of making large judgments for trivial reasons. That is not the way to play the big-power game.

* * *

Along with some other communist nations, the Soviet Union and China have so far been denied "most-favored-nation" tariffs for their goods, which means they must pay the duties that were in effect in 1934. Many tariffs, particularly on manufactured goods, have since been cut in half, some to zero. Clearly, neither the Russians nor the Chinese can fully compete in the United States under this handicap, nor earn enough to buy more U.S. goods in exchange. Both want fair treatment also as a symbol of normal relations and as a signal of encouragement to private U.S. traders.

Since 1975, the main obstacle to treating the Russians like everyone else has been the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the trade law, requiring evidence that Russians, notably Soviet Jews, are free to emigrate. But now, even with many Jews leaving, the political resistance persists. With the illogical exception of profitable grain sales to Moscow, too many in Congress still seem to think that trade with the Soviet Union gives it one-sided economic or even military benefits. In fact, the discrimination has only irritated the Russians and shifted their business to other Western markets.

* * *

When the United States resumed diplomatic relations with the mainland Chinese this year, they too put fair tariffs high on their wish list. Free emigration should be no problem, they said: Would an exodus of 20 million Chinese to the United States be enough? Overlooking the sarcasm, Carter made it clear that he would certify satisfactory progress on emigration by both China and the Soviet Union so that Congress would accept them as "most-favored" trading nations simultaneously. He said it was important for the United States not to give the appearance of collusion with one against the other; he wanted better relations with both.

The move was planned for this fall. But the SALT-2 debate drags on and important votes on energy and other issues also threaten to get in the way. Meanwhile, however, Vice President Mondale went to Peking and promised action before Nov. 1. And at least some officials and members of Congress welcomed the chance to make the Chinese connection grate on Soviet nerves again. By proceeding now with the Chinese alone, Carter plays into the bands of the very people whose clamor for an anti-Soviet association with China he kept vowing to resist. And on the emigration issue, he implicitly promotes the fiction that China is a more tolerant society than the Soviet Union.

* * *

The Russians attach so much importance to SALT-2 and expect so little of U.S. trade in the immediate future that they will not now make an issue of the matter. But the administration's clumsiness is bound to feed their paranoia about a Sino-U.S. alliance, exaggerate their doubts about U.S. policy declarations and make them that much harder to deal with in every other respect. As for the Chinese, the chances are that even in pocketing their gain they are having a good laugh at the expense of the United States. Who, in this triangular game, they must be asking slyly, is now playing whom against whom?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ullman's VAT Prescription

The slack performance of the inflation-ridden U.S. economy is generating widespread pessimism among the people responsible for managing it. Pessimism always incites radical prescriptions. Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, now proposes huge cuts in the present payroll and income taxes — to be replaced by revenue from a VAT, a value-added tax. As Mr. Ullman observed, it would be the sharpest change in U.S. tax policy since the establishment of the income tax 66 years ago. His strategy is a deeply interesting one, if not entirely persuasive.

The key question here is whether the national tax system needs fundamental revision to give greater incentives to savings and investment. Mr. Ullman strongly argues the affirmative. Instead of taxing what you earn, he would prefer to tax more heavily what you spend — that's the point of the VAT — and treat more gently the money that you keep in the bank or in stock. That, necessarily, would shift the tax burden away from the people on the upper rungs of the tax ladder, who do most of the saving and investing, to the disadvantage of people on the middle rungs. Mr. Ullman does not evade that sensitive point. He argues that middle-income Americans now have a greater interest in an end to inflation, and a resumption of rapid economic growth, than in a modest redistribution of the tax load.

It remains to be seen whether most middle-income Americans also think so. But Mr. Ullman is absolutely right in thinking that the idea of investment incentives is picking up great momentum in Congress. He is also right in thinking that his VAT legislation is superior to most of the alternative schemes that have already recruited wide support. Chances are better than even that there will be some sort of major tax bill next year.

The Carter administration botched its best opportunity for tax reform last year, with its endless indecision. A lot of people in Congress think that the present state of the economy requires a political response — meaning tax cuts — before the election. Now, in the person of Mr. Ullman, a serious and senior House Democrat has embraced a program exactly parallel to that of Margaret Thatcher's Tory government in Britain.

It may be plagiarism, but it speaks to U.S. anxieties that the United States has caught the British disease, with its lagging investment, poor productivity and repeated currency crisis. And if the disease is British, why not look to West Germany, with its high productivity and low inflation rate, for the cure? That, essentially, is the logic behind the VAT.

But it hardly seems plausible to look for the secrets of nations' rises and falls in the particular elements of their tax structures. Behind all of Mr. Ullman's concerns there seems to lie a deep exasperation with the income tax, for the perfection of which he has been waging battle for many years. He now finds it too cumbersome, too easily circumvented.

* * *

In his present mood, the coarse simplicity of the VAT appeals to him. That appeal will not be universal. The immediate importance of his bill does not lie in the VAT itself, but in the focus that it brings to the coming election-year debate on taxes and the future U.S. economy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

After Prague Show Trial

Speaking with brazen effrontery after the Prague show trial, Bohuslav Chnoupek, the regime's foreign minister, dedicated himself to detente with the West. Mr. Chnoupek has no right to speak on behalf of the Czechoslovak people. He was not elected by them. He owes his position solely to the arrival of Soviet tanks in August, 1968. If they were withdrawn, he and his partners would be lucky to escape with permanent exile.

Mr. Chnoupek does, however, represent the favorites whom Moscow has installed, and in their name he announced that the United States remained, "through no fault of ours, the only advanced capitalist country with which our relations are encumbered with unsolved problems."

If that is true, it is a serious indictment of the British and other Western governments. There are arguments for normal relations with several East European governments whose leaders, the victims as much as the creators of circumstance, allow small liberties to grow and defend their own people's interests against those of the imperial power.

No such mitigation can be pleaded by the Czech regime. Its purpose in being there is to stifle the democratic socialist ideal which, for a few brief months, showed the most spontaneous outbreak of national joy seen in Europe since the end of World War II.

The people of that country attracted then, as they attract now, the keenest admiration. The West should have only the most inescapable dealings with the government which is holding them down . . .

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

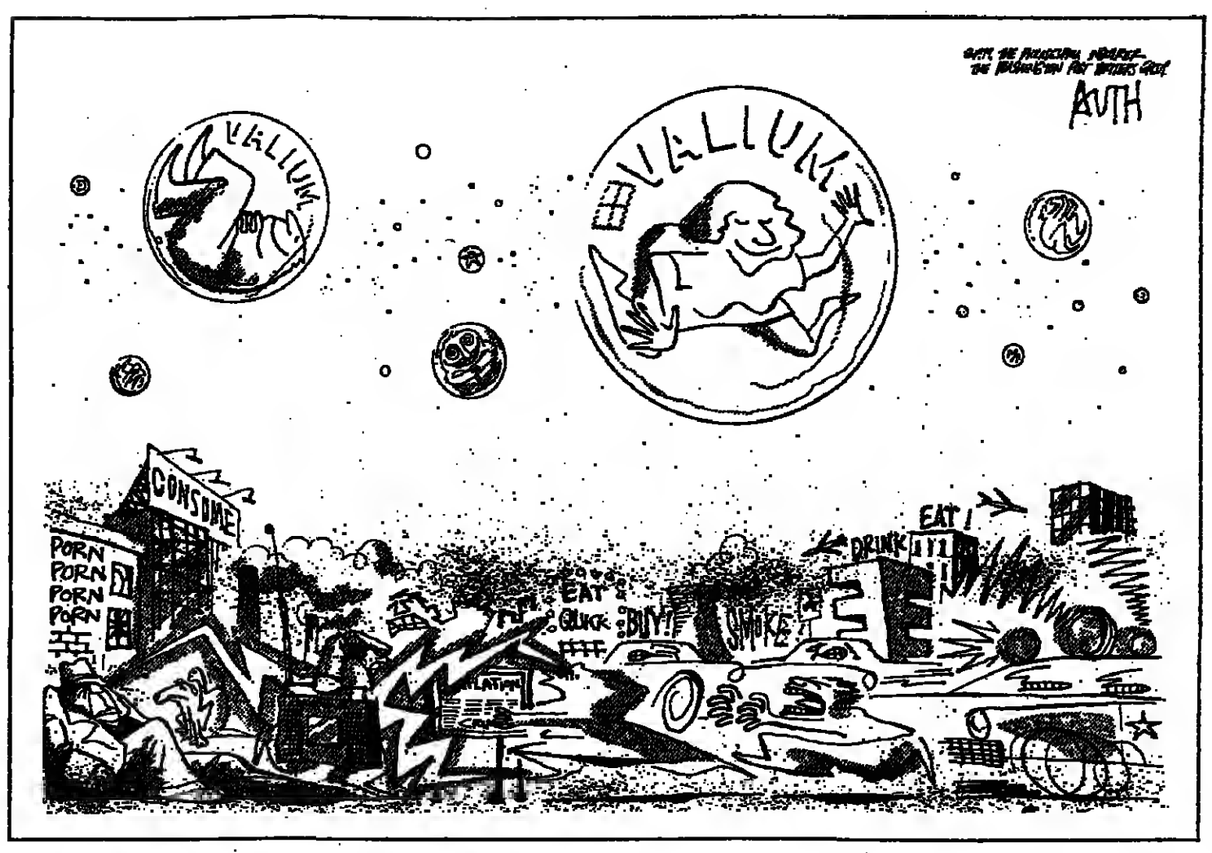
October 26, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — During one of the many retreats of the Russian army, a severely wounded Japanese was captured and brought to the railway station. Russian soldiers gathering about him gazed with marked envy on the light and comfortable footwear he wore. They kept looking from the practical footwear of the prisoner to their own heavy, thick boots, and murmuring: "With such boots, it is easy enough to make long marches." Many other wounded Japanese were brought in and appeared to be furnished with almost every luxury, each having a toothbrush, hairbrush, tooth-powder, soap, towel, an excellent map of the seat of war, a notebook and a diary.

Fifty Years Ago

October 26, 1929

NEW YORK — In distinctly restrained comment, the press today is viewing the Wall Street crash as a corrective movement, which should end foolish speculation. The Sun observes that "the market depression will affect general prosperity only to the extent that the individual buying power of some share speculators is impaired. No farmer will tear up his mail-order book because Sears, Roebuck stock slumped, and no Manhattan housewife will take the kettle off the stove because Consolidated Gas shares went down to 109. Nobody will put up his car for the winter because General Motors sold at 40 points below its years high."



On Western Europe Defending Itself

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The current debate over Western Europe's defense makes an extremely dangerous mistake. It assumes that the West European countries have to be united in order to have a serious defense. Since the European Community today shows little sign of producing the kind of unification that would create a European army, the conclusion drawn is that it is NATO or nothing. Or as a French rightist, Louis Pauwels, has bitterly put it, the apparent choice is Americanization or Finlandization.

But recently the military usefulness of "Americanization" has come into doubt. Henry Kissinger, former secretary of state, delivered a real shock to West European public opinion when he said in September that "perhaps even today, but surely in the 1980s, the United States will no longer be in a strategic position to reduce a Soviet counterblow against the United States to tolerable levels." If that is true — and it is true — then so far as Europe is concerned, it is the United States which becomes the deterred.

At Two Levels

Deterrence functions, after all, at two levels. The first is when one country can say convincingly to another that if it is attacked, a devastating counterattack will be made which cannot be stopped. The second level — "extended deterrence" — occurs when one country protects another with the threat to make a counterattack on behalf of the other. That can only be convincing when the protector believes that it is invulnerable, or nearly so, to retaliation. When the United States strategic force had the capacity to knock out the Soviet force in a single blow, extended deterrence worked. That day is past.

The West Europeans, however, are not only concerned today that the U.S. nuclear guarantee is less convincing. They also doubt U.S. leadership and U.S. power. An editor of London's Conservative Sunday Telegraph, Peregrine Worsthorne, wrote a few days ago that NATO now "is grimly reminiscent of the Maginot Line. Any Russian leader who had the courage to put it to the test would cut through it like margarine." The reason? U.S. power "now is more mythical than real."

"In strictly military terms, Western Europe will shortly be less able to defend itself against the Soviet Union, or rely on the United States to do so, than it was able to in the 1930s against Nazi Germany."

Worsthorne goes on to acknowledge that European unity provides no solution. He calls the EEC "a mirage" and compares it to the prewar League of Nations. But after these tough declarations, he suddenly loses confidence in his argument. It will all come out right in the end, he says, because the United States will change its ways. "There are already signs of a hardening of American will. By the end of the 1980s, the thermonuclear balance could well have been reversed once again in Washington's favor."

Whistling in Dark

This is whistling in the dark. The U.S. nuclear guarantee of Europe cannot be reestablished unless the United States can put up an anti-missile defense over the North American continent. The guarantee can function convincingly only if the United States does not automatically sacrifice its own cities to defend the cities of Western Europe. There is no sign of such an anti-missile defense by the end of the 1980s.

U.S. policy may change; its will may harden; but then again it may not. If it does harden, this will not necessarily produce a strengthened partnership with Western Europe. The most prominent hardened-will people in the United States these days, Republican presidential candidates Ronald Reagan and John Connally, are also rather nationalistic. They believe in looking after U.S. interests first, encouraging other countries to look after themselves.

If the United States does not change, and the U.S. military guarantee becomes less and less convincing, the West Europeans find themselves back to the supposed need for political unity in order to build a defense. And this is where the dangerous mistake is made. Why is unity needed? Why do West Germany, Britain, Italy, the Benelux countries, France, and the others, need to be politically unified in order to have an alliance of mutual defense? Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States managed to fight and win World War II without uniting their governments and political systems.

The countries of Western Europe have the resources to defend themselves — if they are serious about the need to do so. The problems are political, not material. The core problem is to defend West Germany from the nuclear threat, the task which the United States has been performing (while Britain and France developed their own deterrents), but which — as Kissinger said — the United States cannot indefinitely go on doing.

Solutions

European solutions to this problem are imaginable. The Soviet Union may not like them, but since it is the Soviet Union which poses the nuclear threat to West Germany and to Europe, the Soviet government can scarcely complain if the remedy does not please them.

The Soviet Union, after all, possesses the ability to offer security to Europe, including Eastern Europe, on better terms than now prevail. The Russians could solve some of their own problems by means of a serious political settlement in Europe which ended the iron curtain.

But the men now in control of the Kremlin probably should not be expected to think beyond the present situation. They are old and failing. It is time, however, that people in the West think about the future, because the existing security arrangements in Europe are approaching their natural end. It would be well to have something intelligent to put in their place.

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The Road to Morocco

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — When President Carter changed his mind and decided to sell offensive arms to conservative King Hassan of Morocco, it marked the end of the Andrew Young era of U.S. diplomacy. At a White House newly wakened to political reality, the Third World no longer rules the roost.

Morocco is a conservative Arab monarchy on North Africa's West Side, closely allied to Saudi Arabia. When Spain gave up some territory in North Africa four years ago, believed by some experts to be uranium-rich, Morocco laid claim to it but so did a guerrilla force called the Polisario, supported by Libya, Algeria and the Soviet Union.

When King Hassan made his move, the guerrillas bloodied his nose; now the Polisario is attacking Morocco and the king needs U.S. help — Cobra helicopter gunships and Bronco armed reconnaissance planes — in order to survive.

Not a Chance

In the Andrew Young era, he didn't have a chance. The Organization for African Unity, along with radical Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization, supports the guerrillas. The CIA, sensitive after missing the fall of the shah in Iran, has been warning of Hassan's vulnerability. Early this summer, Carter's budgeteers cut arms sales to Morocco from $45 million down to $30 million. King Hassan looked like a loser.

Then Saudi Arabia began making noises behind the scenes. The U.S. State Department, which customarily fears any efforts to "prop up right-wing regimes," was split between its Mideast department, headed by Harold Saunders, which wants to accommodate the Saudis, and the Africa corps, headed by Richard Moose, who heeds the call of the Andy Youngs.

On Oct. 16, the "Policy Review Committee" met in the White House to thrash out what to recommend to the president. Cyrus Vance tilted slightly toward the Saudi view, recommending only a minor increase in help to King Hassan (which — at State — is high hawkishness). Zbigniew Brzezinski and Defense Secretary Brown pressed for providing the offensive weapons Hassan needs — not to "win," but to be strong enough to negotiate for an autonomous region under Moroccan control. A presidential decision was therefore needed.

Made Clear

That night, the Moroccan ambassador to the United States, Ali Bengelloun, gave a dinner party welcoming Saudi Arabia's new ambassador, Faisal Algelan, and his wife, Nuha. Present were three U.S. senators, Brzezinski, and CIA Deputy Director Frank Carlucci. The new Saudi envoy, responding to a toast, stressed the closeness between the two kingdoms, and made it clear that his government hoped the United States would be more helpful in supporting Hassan. That was mother's milk to Brzezinski.

The Saudi ambassador was moved to point out the importance of U.S. support because an editorial in The New York Times that morning (IHT, Oct. 18) had urged "no arms for Morocco's war" because "no U.S. interest is at stake."

At stake is U.S. credibility in the eyes of governments who try to resist radical, Soviet-supplied, Arab-financed, Third World-supported takeovers. King Hassan is one of the few friends that Egypt's Anwar Sadat has in the Arab world; he helped arrange the first trip to Jerusalem; he will get help from Sadat in his fight to stay in power; and though he takes his Arab-world signals from the Saudis, Hassan is the one most likely to end the Arab isolation of Sadat for the sin of dealing with the Israelis.

A Howl

With this in view, the new, 1980-model Carter — mindful of Saudi wishes, hopeful of getting some support for the Camp David accords from the Arab world — decided to overrule the Mooses and send out the Cobras and Broncos. The first bite will be within the $45-million limit, but supplementals will soon take it to $200 million, which the Saudis will pay for out of their change pocket.

The last vestiges of the Andrew Young set let out a howl. Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., fretted in the Senate, and Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y. — head of the African subcommittee in the House — complained that the aid to Hassan "will encourage intransigence rather than flexibility." (Mr. Solarz is an anomaly: he represents much of Brooklyn, but aligns himself with the most anti-Israel Third Worlders. His constituents don't complain.)

Although Rep. Solarz threatens to launch a resolution of disapproval to block the arms transfers, that's just talk: such a resolution would have to be passed in the House and Senate, and would surely be turned down in the Senate Foreign Relations Mideast subcommittee headed by Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla. Sen. Stone, a strong Israel supporter, has long pressed for more aid to the conservative Arabs of Morocco.

The central issue was whether an ally would be encouraged to negotiate by being made strong or being made weak. For a change, strength won out. In the words of the Bob Hope-Bing Crosby favorite, "Like Webster's dic-tion-a-ry — we're Morocco bound."

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Letters

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Pope and Israel

Stephen Rosenfeld's "Israel, Unblessed" (IHT, Oct. 9) is an undisguised example of sheer lack of tolerance. Is the fanatic Jewish view the only valid one and all else racism? That seems to be the message and not even John Paul II escapes the insinuations.

Such systematic intellectual terrorism as practiced by Israel zealots will not result in the needed sympathy and support of the Christian world, but will merely arouse antagonistic feelings as have recently developed between the black and Jewish minorities of the United States.

The Vatican's moderate attitude towards Lebanon's peace actually falls in line with the silent majority of that country's Christians and Moslems. John Paul II's UN statement reassures those Lebanese that they have not hoped in vain to once again see their democratic country, united and independant, resume its function as a clearinghouse serving East and West equally.

ALICE KINGSBURY BRADLEY.
Bonn.

Russian, Russian

Re Roman Solchanyk's report from Munich (IHT, Oct. 13-14) that the Russian language is to be taught to all children in the Soviet Union whatever their nationality:

This would seem to be a logical step in the Soviet authorities' progress to force Russian culture on all their citizens.

Despite the guarantees in the new Soviet Constitution that minority cultures of all sorts would be treated as equal, in the view of those in power Russian culture and language are undoubtedly more equal than others!

Hebrew is not recognized within the Soviet Union as a language, therefore teachers of Hebrew cannot be registered and are being prosecuted as "parasites."

With Josef Begun exiled in Siberia as proof of the Soviet contempt for Hebrew and Jewish culture, the program described by Mr. Solchanyk must be seen as the next stage in the development of Russian imperialism.

RITA EKER.
Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry.
London.

S.J. Perelman

May I add just one superbly mad quote to your obituary of S.J. Perelman (IHT, Oct. 18):

"I walked into the room and turned on the radio. With a snarl, the radio turned on me."

MICHAEL HORTON.
Brussels.

A Talk On Lack Of Empathy

By George F. Will

CHEVY CHASE VILLA, Md. — Odd, isn't it, how the mind works (or doesn't work, which is much the same thing). One morning recently my thoughts bounced from a tube of toothpaste to Mother Teresa to Paul Volcker.

Volcker is chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Mother Teresa has received a Nobel Peace Prize for her service to the poor and dying of Calcutta. My tube of toothpaste was empty.

To deal with first things first, consider a dawn that breaks on a day without toothpaste. The horror, the horror. As I stood there, enveloped by Chevy Chase and self-pity, a thought struck me with awful force. In Calcutta, people must frequently run out of toothpaste.

In High Gear

When the Will mind is in high gear, it hippity-hops from one such sunburst to another. In 10 weeks I shall have been in Washington 10 years, and on that recent morning came to a conclusion I could have come to anywhere but could hardly have avoided coming to in Washington. It is as follows:

The world's most serious shortage is, we are told, energy. Or protein. Or democracy. Or something. Most nominees for the title of Most Serious Shortage are arguable, but my nominee is better. It is imagination. I mean imagination of a particular kind: the kind that produces social sympathy, the ability to comprehend, however dimly, how other people live. I don't just mean people in other cultures or neighborhoods, but also neighbors who have sick children and other private worries.

The other day Paul Volcker said that Americans may have to lower their standard of living. Imagine how that sounded to those Americans (especially the poor, and especially the elderly who are being impoverished by inflation) who have been lowering their standard of living for a while now, and who will do so again if they fill (or if they do not fill) their heating-oil tanks.

I don't want to make too much of this. Volcker is a very good citizen, and we all say things which, were they put under a moral microscope, would cause us to faint from embarrassment. When Volcker used the category "Americans," we knew what he meant: the comfortable middle class.

When John Locke wrote that government should rest on the consent of "the people," he meant the consent of a small slice of propertied English males. America's Founding Fathers said that "all men are created equal" and the Father of His Country went on selling slaves until 1798. This wasn't hypocrisy; it was just that "the people" and "all men" were abstractions, categories that took their meanings from peculiar contexts. All categories do; all contexts are peculiar.

The city named after the Father of His Country, is, of course, an especially peculiar place, full of people marked by one characteristic of government: abstractness. Washington is a city that thinks in large categories, big blocs getting big bloc grants: the farmers, the consumers, the poor, the elderly, the middle class, the people.

Guilt

Washington, where big battalions clash over big abstractions, is even farther mentally than geographically from the world of Mother Teresa. Hers is a world of crushingly particular experiences with crushed people, one at a time. How, then, do you explain her, whose life with the tangible suffering — the sufferers — of Calcutta is a triumph over the natural human tendency toward abstractness?

You cannot really explain her life of action by citing her faith. "Faith," wrote Cardinal Newman, "is illuminative, not operative; it does not force obedience, though it increases responsibility; it heightens guilt, it does not prevent sin."

Besides, you can't (or so I am increasingly convinced) "explain" anybody by citing anything. You can't really explain anyone, period.

I know perhaps six adults really well; I am endlessly surprised at their depths, mysteries and courage. And surely there comes a moment when every parent rocks back on his or her heels, figuratively speaking, and exclaims: "What a complicated creature a four-year-old is!" It is extraordinary how extraordinary the ordinary person is.

What distinguishes those, like Mother Teresa, whose extraordinariness is the sort we call saintliness, is this. They understand, really understand, and so act as they (they understand, what Franz Kafka (fine writer, no saint) meant when he said that "judgment day" is not a "day," it is a court in perpetual session.

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weekend

Hollywood's Heyday Comes to London

by Barbara Lovenheim

LONDON — On a transparent ceiling io the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, the bloated corpse of actor William Holden floats face down, lit up bopping flashbulbs, in a swimming pool e infamous by Sunset Boulevard. Nearby, a bot facsimile of King Kong's hairy band juts ugh a skylight, gently holding a frail replica ay Wray. Underneath, film sequences from ollywood movies are shown simultaneous- arrounded by hundreds of original sketches, ratinns, photos and stills of studio sets io uctinn.

ese special effects have been designed to unique tribute to nine unsung masters of um — great art directors of the past who nformed rough film scripts into visual meta- s for some of Hollywood's most memorable es — "Intolerance," "The Great Train bery," "Son of the Sheik," "The Phantom e Opera," "The Bluebird," "Our Dancing ghters," "Gone With the Wind" and "On Waterfront."

ey are on view at the Victoria and Albert eum in London in a grand exhibit which es this Tuesday, October 30, for a three- nth run. The dual labor of producer John mbley and designer Patrick Downing, who k for Thames Television, the "Art of Holly- d" has been designed to show how early lywood studio films evolved from the origi- sketches of art directors to the finished duct seen by millions. Each annex of the w is devoted to a different phase of filmmak- there are more than 400 origioal story- rds showing set designs and 300 photos of in every phase of production, including the ding of the race track for "Ben Hur."

Art direction is an interesting and rather un- own aspect of film production. At its lowest, simply the designing of sets — at its highest, sheer artistry. The really good directors like hard Day, whose career spanned Stroheim's eed' to 'On the Waterfront,' or Charles Hall, o created all those marvelous horror sets for iversal in the 1930s, have the right to be re- mbered as co-authors of many of the films on ich they worked," says Mr. Hambley, who began the project with Mr. Downing as a supplement to a television documentary on silent films.

The two men spent over a year researching old films and traveling to America to go through university archives, family vaolts and libraries looking for old production sketches, storyboards and rare shots of films in process — which most large studios tended to discard or destroy after a film was completed. Their investigation yielded not only many unpublished drawings and stills, but the discovery that a little-known director, Walter L. Hall, designed the sets for "Intolerance" — not D.W. Griffith.

"This discovery was definitely the most exciting aspect of the research. Prior to this, Griffith got all the credit," says Mr. Hambley, who stumbled on the fact while browsing through an old program at the New York City Public Library.

Studio art was indeed an art — but it was an art that did oot exist until 1914. Until then, scene painters from local theaters, property men, carpenters and even directors or cameramen designed sets and painted sceoes oo canvas flats. These were filmed on outside lots in California, where sunlight was relatively reliable. After 1920, studios moved indoors, when Wilfred Buckland, the art director for Cecil B. DeMille, demonstrated that the klieg light used in the New York theater was more effective. Crews moved inside aod directors went on to develop the lavish sets and haunting visual sequences which began with D.W. Griffith's "Iotolerance" and concluded with Billy Wilder's "Sunset Boulevard" — making the end of the great era of studio art.

Ao art director worked directly with the film director, creating the basic design coocept for the film os a whole. Working from a first-draft script, they produced sketches of separate scenes, incorporating suggested shots and camera oogles, special effects and miniature models. The final set designs emerged from these sketches and were executed by staff designers.

Some directors, such as William Cameron Menzies, who supervised the sets for "Gone With the Wind," drew meticulous sketchbooks for each film, planning it step-by-step on individual storyboards that showed the sequences of each episode in precise detail.

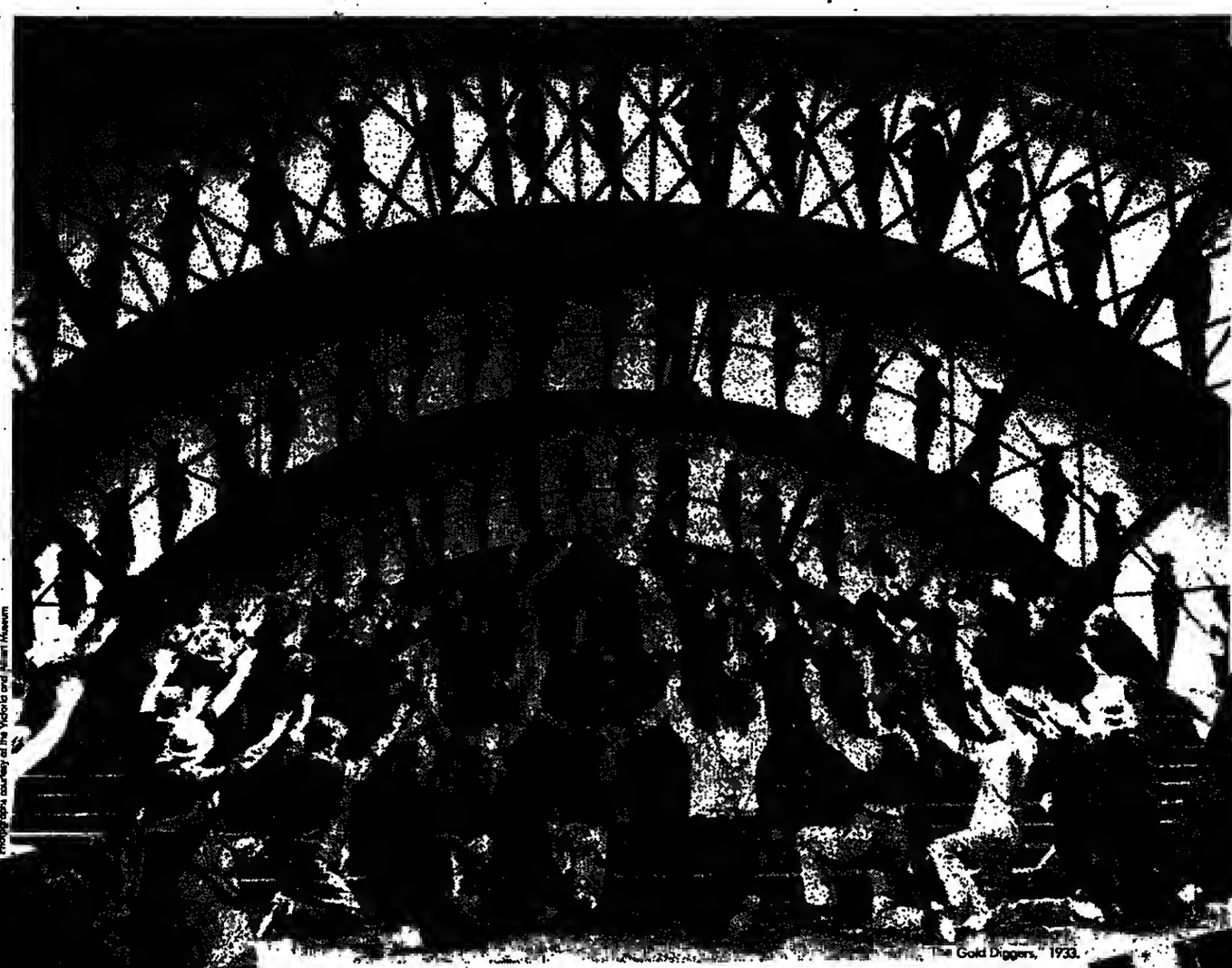
Art directors were also responsible for selecting on-the-site locations and some men, such as Richard Day, who designed "On the Waterfront" aod "Dead End," spent a lot of time in New York City photographing locations which he then hrought back to the studio.

But creating the overall design of o film and selecting suitable on-site locations was only one step of the process. The more difficult and technical aspect involved constructing studio sets which could be shot while crews and actors worked in them. In the early days of filming, doors and windows had to be designed to permit awkward cameras to pass through them and "wild walls" invented to swing oway during a boom or pan shot. All these details had to be sketched, laid out and built with precise accuracy so technicians could work in them, unseen by cameras, and actors could perform in them withnut interference from the crews and machinery. It was complicated work, and art directors had to assign special draftsmen to work out the minute ond painstaking details.

The exhibit includes photos and sketches from every stage of the process. There are the storyboards from the opening of "Mildred Pierce" (designer Antoo Grot); continuity sketches for the fire sequence in "Gone With the Wiod;" original sketches for "Son of the Sheik," "Cleopatra," "Wells Fargo," "Intolerance" and "Foolish Wives," the working plan of the wedding cake in "The Great Ziegfeld," and four rare tioted clips, made when color photography was in its infancy, from "The Great Train Robbery," "The Phantom of the Opera," "The Bluebird" and "The Thief of Baghdad."

The exhibit also illuminates the artistic motifs which characterized each director — the dark brooding imaginatinn of Hans Dreier, who created "Cleopatra" and "Sunset Boulevard" for Paramount; the grotesque horror fantasies of Charles Hall; the sumptuous imagination of Cedric Gibbons, who imposed his lavish stamp on everything from "Grand Hotel" to "An American in Paris" for MGM, and the grandiose architectural visions of Ben Carre, winn created "The Phantnm of the Opera" for Universal.

These traditinns still survive today. But until this exhibit, their creators were little known. "The Art of Hollywood" has dnne much to restore the men who created this art to their rightful place in the annals of film history. (Through January 24 at the Victoria and Albert Museum, which is closed on Fridays.) ■



Photographs courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum

"Gold Diggers," 1933.

"The Great Ziegfeld," 1936.

"Forbidden Paradise," 1924.

"Samson and Delilah," 1949.

"Phantom of the Opera," 1925.

"Broadway," 1929.

What Went Wrong With Nouvelle Cuisine

by Justine De Lacy

Don't be upset if you don't koow what a kiwi is: 99 percent of the French think it's a bird from New Zealand — it is — and 99 percent of Ameri- s think it's a brand of shoe polish — it is. But kiwi in question is a fruit that hails from thern China. It's Kelly green inside, brown furry nutside.

low kiwis aren't oll that bad. In fact, they ht be downright tasty if they didn't symbol- the self-consciously exotic nature of mucb of it is being dished up today under the banner ouvelle cuisine.

Don't get me wrong. There's still much to be l fnr the culinary closet-cleaning under way rance. But the trick these days is not where ind these clever concoctioos, but how to tell genuine article from the myriad malodorous anges being foisted on customers from Bor- ux lo Bligny-sur-Ouche.

When a group of Lynnnais chefs announced. w years back, that they were launching a style of French cooking, even cautious con- sseurs agreed that French cuisine could use a of shaking up. For decades it had staggered ng, buried in Bechamel, drowned in demi- ce, sagging under the weight of Escoffier's nbrate directives. French chefs were judged their ability to reproduce the classic reper- re, not on imagination.

This "new cuisine," as the chefs called it, was he the first real change in French cooking e Escoffier. Its tenets included lighter, flour- e sauces, shorter cooking times (or none at in the case of the suddenly popular raw h, and such Orient-inspired combinations as et and snur and fruit with meat — heretofore rsy in France. The presentation — bits of l meat, vegetables ond fruit arranged idoscopically on plates as big as frisbees — revealed an Eastern influence.

l sounded easy. With vegetable purees now ashion, all you had to do was plug in a pro- sor to be king. Less was More, the press pro- med. The Emperor's-New-Clothes syndrnme l come to France.

There was just one hitch. Like abstract art, new style of cooking required that a chef master basic techniques before going his own way. (Would-be Picassos, after all, must first prove they can draw. As Raymond Oliver puts it, "You must know how to make a Bechamel even if you never use it.")

But only a handful of chefs hod acquired the skill, imagination and common sense that the "great adventure of *nouvelle cuisine*" required.

Illustration by Nella Chotzinoff

And so, as they had diligently duplicated the dishes of Escoffier, half the chefs in France now set about copying the self-conscious creatinns of the new cuisine as fast as Macy's copies Cardin.

Culinary espionage took nn Bondian proportians. In a town 300 miles from Lyons and as far from the sea, you'd find Bocuse's sea bass *en croute*. Two hundred miles from Paris they were serving Jacques Maniere's *salade folle*! On a recent trip from Bordeaux to Burgundy, I was served this same salad five nights in a row. (This not particularly interesting mixture of *al deute* green beans, *foie gras* and truffles topped off with the odd crayfish tail also goes by the names *salade gourmande, salade joyeuse, salade exquise*. You get the picture.)

The culinary cliches soon included poached fish with julienned vegetables, raw salmon, cold fish terrioes, and whole garlic eloves served as vegetables. Chicken wings were hig. So was duck, served practically raw, as *magret* — a duck steak whose main claim to fame is that no one can tell it's duck. "Raw duck! Raw duck!" complained disgruntled gastrooomes, begging for addresses of restaurants where they could get a good old rack of lamb.

Restaurants that had served traditional food of the southwest, Normandy or Lyons began switching to the "new cuisine." Suddenly there was a kiwi in every *cocotte*. *Duck* with kiwis. *Lamb* with kiwis. *Candied* kiwis. Kiwi *sherbet*. Chefs rushed in be the first on the block to saute seaweed and candy cucumbers. Parisians compared the stampede to the '30s, when cocktails were *la mode*. "You could put anything in a glass then and people would drink it," says chef Jacques Maniere. "The same thing happened with *nouvelle cuisine*."

As debates raged over who had been the first to launch raw duck and who had copied whom, ingredients became increasingly exotic. It was helpful to know the right peasants: Half the chefs in Paris were on the waiting list of o Basque shepherd who could get them unusual cheeses from the Pyrenees no one else served. If kiwis were ubiquitnus, it was ditto for mangoes. Passionsion fruit! Kumqoats! Limes! Any fruit was fine — as long as it came by plane. Any oil was fine as long as it waso't peanut oil, the traditinnal oil for vinaigrette. Even olive oil was oow considered a hit base. It was soon replaced by walnut oil, hazelnut oil, even truffle oil, obtained by marinating the costly fungi. Nor would plain wine vinegar suffice. It had to be sherry vinegar, imported from Spain. White pepper was banished, green peppercorns exalted. All of a sudden the peripatetic *poivre vert* was everywhere. At a recent dinner — it took place in New York, I grant you, hut the chef was French — *dessert* was strawberries with green peppercorns!

It all seemed to be part of a new "gotta-have-a-gimmick" attitude not previously associated with French cuisine. Chefs now cooked not to feed — nor even to please — but to astonish. People tasted rather than ate as *nouvelle cuisine* became the latest Parisian parlor game. "Guess what we had for dinner?" fashinnoble Parisians demaoded.

It was getting so you were afraid to ask. (Would there be a return to the days of Careme when thousands of larks tongues were consumed at a sitting?)

The one thing no one was debating was that Less was More MONEY. Gradually the question changed from "Guess what we ate?" to "Guess what we paid?"

The new pretentiousness was evident in the names of dishes as well as in the ingredients. As appellations got longer, menus got larger and smacked of Howard Johnsonian hyperbole. Many were irritating misnnmers used mainly for shock value. *Pot au feu de poissons*, for example, suggests a fish stew. But for this dish, each variety of fish is separately poached before being served in a light cream sauce. Fish now came with "filaments" of saffron "on a bed of" cabbage; melon arrived "under a necklace" of Parma ham. Watercress came in "petals"; leeks, as "white of leek." Then there was the *plat de jourace*. What had become nf the good old *plat du jour*? (Surely when the great chef Fernand Point said, "Keep it simple," he meant vocabulary, too.)

But there are few revolutions without excesses — as Robespierre found out — and today it looks as if the *nouvelle cuisine* is at last coming into its own. Its incontestable contributions — shorter cooking times, the rehabilitatinn of the vegetable, emphasis on color and design — are here to stay, and many of its most flagrant abuses seem to be on the wane. Out there in the provinces, chefs may still be slapping green beans and crayfish tails together, but in Paris, it looks as if the *salade folle* has at last bitten the dust.

And 1979, of course, has spawned a few culinary cliches of its own: *jambon d'ore*, slivers of goose smoked over beech wood and served in a salad; an uncooked fruit compote called a "fruit soup," usually served with fresh mint, and seaweed that looks like tiny green beans, but is crunchier. (One maitre-d' proudly described the exact spot in Brittany from which this rare and wondrous stuff springs. He was crushed when I told him I'd had it the day before for lunch.)

Today, however, many of the best chefs are abandoning once-standard features of the *nouvelle cuisine* such as vegetable purees for more interesting ways of cooking vegetables — silver-dollar-sized crepes of corn or green beans, for example — and commonly available fruits such as currants seem to be edging out the kiwi. You only see cooked garlic cloves around on occasion, like last year's espadrilles.

In place of once *de rigeur* luxury ingredients such as crayfish tails and truffles — one of the reasons the "new cuisine" cost so much — the better chefs are finding a challenge in using less expensive foods and in lightening delicious, but formerly leaden dishes such as cassoulet.

Worried that the great regional dishes of France are disappearing from Paris menus, some chefs are putting the specialties of their hometowns back on their menus.

Paradoxically, the best chefs are more than circumspect about using the label *nouvelle cuisine*. They prefer the term *cuisine nouvelle* which implies adaptation and interpretation, rather than the invention and creation suggested when the adjective comes first. They stress that what is happening in French cooking today is not a revolution but an evolution. "To be honest," says Jacques Maniere of the restaurant Dodin Bouffant, "I've only created five or six dishes in my whole life. And four of them, I didn't like." ■

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA. "Viennale '79" — Vienna film festival, to Oct. 30.

BELGIUM

ANTWERP. Koningin Elizabethzaal. Oct. 27 at 9:45: Leonard Cohen in concert.

BRUSSELS. In the Maison du Roi, Grand'Place, to Nov. 18: Exhibition entitled "Rogier van der Weyden. Official Artist to the City of Brussels" . . . Palais des Beaux Arts. Oct. 28 at 8:30: Leonard Cohen. Oct. 29 at 8:30: Dave Brubeck . . . Galerie Fred Lanzenberg, until Oct. 27: Exhibition of works by Luis Caballero . . . At the Forest National. Nov. 3 at 8:30: Pop group Abba.

LIEGE. Centre Culturel, 104, Rue Saint-Gilles. Tel. 041/32.02.09 — National Ballet of Senegal, on Oct. 26 at 8:30.

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON. Oct. 29 in the Conference Center: Gladys Knight and the Pips in concert.

CHICHESTER. International Jazz Festival. Comedian Spike Milligan emcees on Oct. 26: Jacques Loussier, Nigel Kennedy, David Heath, The Jay Bianchi Trio. Oct. 27: The Dutch Swing College Band and Memphis Slim. Oct. 28: The Great Guitars: Herb Ellis, Barney Kessel and the Charlie Byrd Trio. The Chris Barber Jazz and Blues Band. All performances at the Chichester Festival Theater at 8. Tel: (0243) 781312.

LONDON. English National Opera at the London Coliseum — Oct. 26, Nov. 1, 7 and 9 at 7: "The Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart). Oct. 27 and Nov. 2 at 7:30: "Patience" (Gilbert and Sullivan) . . . In the Purcell Room, Oct. 27 and 29 at 7:30; Oct. 28 at 7: Surya Kumari pays an Indian homage to Einstein and Ramana Maharishi on their dual centenary in dance, verse and song . . . Royal Albert Hall, Oct. 27 at 7:30: Filmharmonic '79 — The 10th Festival of Film and TV Music. Oct. 28 at 7:30: Pinchas Zukerman and the English Chamber Orchestra (Haydn, Beethoven) . . . At the Hayward Gallery, to Jan. 20, exhibition entitled "Thirties — British Art and Design before the War" . . . Wigmore Hall — Oct. 26 at 7:30: Guitarist Sergio Abreu (Weiss, Bach). Oct. 27 at 3:30: Pianist Sondra Tammam (Bach, Schubert, Debussy, Chopin). Oct. 28 at 7:30: Vega Wind Quartet . . . Royal Festival Hall — Nov. 2 at 8: Halle Orchestra under James Loughran with pianist John Lill (Brahms, Beethoven). Nov. 3 at 8: Music from Vienna with the New Symphony Orchestra. Nov. 4 at 3:15: London Philharmonic with Bernard Haitink . . . Royal Opera House, Oct. 28 at 8: Jessye Norman with pianist Phillip Moll (Handel, Beethoven, Mahler, Ravel, R. Strauss) . . . At the Dominion Theater, to Oct. 28: Gladys Knight and the Pips . . . Stravinsky Festival continues in the Queen Elizabeth Hall with, on Oct. 30 at 7:45: London Sinfonietta under David Atherton ("Concertino for String Quartet," "Three Pieces for Clarinet," "Double Canon.") . . . Sadler's Wells Theater, to Nov. 3 at 7:30: Handel Opera with, on Oct. 27, 31 and Nov. 2: "Scipione." Oct. 26, 30 and Nov. 1 and 3: "Hercules." Tel: 01-8371672 . . . At the Rainbow — Oct. 30: The Undertones. Nov. 1: The Stranglers . . . The Royal Ballet will perform "Romeo and Juliet" on Nov. 2 and 5 in the Royal Opera House.

FRANCE

BESANCON. 7th International Festival of Film Music and Choreography. Oct. 26-30 includes works from Britain, Austria, Canada, Poland, Russia and the United States.

MONTPELIER. In the Palais des Sports. Oct. 29: Leonard Cohen in concert.

NANCY. Grand Theatre de Nancy. Oct. 30: Mime artist Marcel Marceau . . . Parc des Expositions — Oct. 26: Jazz-rock star John McLaughlin.

NICE. Theatre de Verdure. Nov. 1: John McLaughlin in concert.

PARIS. FIAC, 6th International Fair of Contemporary Art at the Grand Palais des Champs Elysees, to Oct. 28 . . . Salle Pleyel. Oct. 26 at 8:30: Ravi Shankar . . . Theatre des Champs Elysees. Oct. 30: Leonard Cohen . . . At the Olympia to Nov. 4 at 9: Nana Mouskouri . . . Pavillon de Paris. Oct. 29: John McLaughlin.

IRELAND

WEXFORD, opera festival, to Nov. 4 with performances of rare operatic masterpieces at the Theater Royal including "L'Amore dei Tre Re" (Montemezzi); "Crespino e la Comare" (The Ricci Brothers); "La Vestale," (Spontini).

ITALY

ROME. In the Galleria Nazionale di Arte Moderna, Viale Belle Arti 131, to Oct. 28: Exhibition entitled "Leoncillo (1915-1968) Retrospective."

VENICE. Teatro la Fenice — Oct. 28: Orchestra del Teatro la Fenice under Peter Maag with soprano Karan Armstrong (R. Strauss, Liszt, Wagner).

PORTUGAL

VILA FRANCA DE XIRA. Oct. 29-31, October Fair — running of the bulls, horsemanship contests, folk music, fireworks and bullfights, etc.

SPAIN

BARCELONA. to Oct. 31, music festival includes on Oct. 26 in the Palau de la Musica Catalana at 9: Deller Consort directed by Alfred Deller (Byrd, Gibbons, Weelkes and Morely; Dowland; Widmann). Oct. 28: Mezzo-soprano Brigitte Fassbaender and pianist Irwin Gage (Mahler, Milhaud and Liszt). Oct. 29: Sant Jordi Choir. Diabolus in Musica, with poetry recital by Ovidi Montllor and mezzo-soprano solo by Anna Ricci, directed by Oriol Martorell and Joan Guinjoan (A. Sarda, J. Homs, J. Guinjean). Oct. 30: Detroit Symphony Orchestra directed by Antal Dorati (Haydn, Strauss and Bartok). Tel: (3) 317.99.28.

MADRID. concert season of the National Orchestra and Chorus of Spain at the Teatro Real at 7 weekdays and 11:30 a.m. Sundays. Oct. 26, 27 and 28, the Moscow Chamber Orchestra directed by I. Besrodny (Hadyn) . . . 50th Anniversary exhibition of American art in the Spanish National Museum of Contemporary Art continuing until Nov. 18 includes works by Pollock, Rothko and Warhol . . . Exhibition of Braque's works from 1902 to 1963 continues through Nov. in the Juan March Foundation.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM. Oct. 26 in the Ice-stadium: Supertramp.

GOTHENBURG. Oct. 27 in the Scandinavian: Supertramp in concert.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

17th BELFAST FESTIVAL

The 17th Belfast Festival at Queen's University, Nov. 8-24 includes Ruggiero Ricci, the Stuttgart Piano Trio, Cathy Berberian and Harold Lester, Petula Clark, Julian Lloyd Webber and Simon Nicholls, Sergio Abreu, Elaine Delmar, Roger McGough, Ulster Orchestra under Bryden Thomson, the Belfast Philharmonic Society Wexford Festival singers, the Baroque Chamber Players and the Cwmbach Male Choir conducted by Owain Arwel Hughes.

AMERICAN ART IN BRUSSELS

At the Palais des Beaux Arts, Nov. 11-Dec. 30, exhibition entitled "American Art 1920-40" includes works by Charles Sheeler, Lorraine Albright, Edward Hopper, Mark Tobey, Joseph Stella and many others. The Palais is open from 10 to 6 and is closed on Mondays.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL. In the Casino Musikhalle: Oct. 26 at 8:15: Basel Chamber Orchestra under Jurg Wyttenbach playing music by Charles Ives. Oct. 28 at 8:15: Warsaw National Philharmonie under Tadeus Strugala with soloist Wanda Wilkomirska (Kilar, Szymanovski, Tchaikovsky) . . . Oct. 27-Nov. 11 in the Mustermesse — "Snow '79," an exhibition of Switzerland and her glaciers . . . In the Kunstmuseum until Nov. 25 — exhibition of works by Hans Holbein and other artists of the 15th and 16th centuries.

GENEVA. In the Aperitif-Theater until Oct. 27 at 6:30: "Dans le dos du maitre" (O. Beer) . . . Bibliotheca Bodmeriana, Cologny — "16th Century Book Art" through December.

LUCERNE. Oct. 27 in the Casino at 8: Jazz Festival with Guy Lafitte, Betty Carter and The John Hicks Trio. Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers, Max Collie's Rhythm Aces, the Tremble Kids and Benny Waters, and others.

ZURICH. Oct. 26-28, international jazz festival in the Limmathaus includes on Oct. 26 at 7: George Adams-Don Pullen Quartet; Stone Alliance. Oct. 27 at 4: Von Freeman-Chico Freeman Quintet; Woodstock Workshop Orchestra. Oct. 28 at 4: Karl Ratzer Quartet; Ralph Towner; Chick Corea-Gary Burton Duo; John Thomas and Lifeforce. Tel: 01-216.31.11 . . . Nov. 1-15, "EXPOVINA" — 26th Wine Exhibition.

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN. In the Philharmonie (Tel: 8-81.26.32). Oct. 28 at 11 a.m. and Oct. 29 at 8: Berlin Radio-Symphony Orchestra under Bernhard Klee (Schubert, Mahler) . . . In the Deutschlandhalle. Oct. 31 at 8: Roger Wittaker. Nov. 4-5: Supertramp . . . In the Metropol. Oct. 31 at 8: Steel Pulse . . . Berlin Jazz Festival continues until Nov. 4 with, on Oct. 30 in the Philharmonie at 7, Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers.

FRANKFURT. In the Opera — Oct. 28 and 31 at 7: "Lulu" (Berg). Oct. 29: "My Fair Lady" (Loewe). Nov. 1: "Tosca" (Puccini). Nov. 2: "Hansel and Gretel" (Humperdinck). Nov. 5 at 8: English Chamber Orchestra [illegible] Pinchas Zukerman . . . Oct. 30: [illegible]ie Music Festival in the Volk[illegible] dungshoim . . . In the Jahrhun[illegible] thalle. Oct. 28 at 8: London Phil[illegible] monic Orchestra under Vladimir [illegible] kenazy (Tchaikovsky, Mo[illegible] Sibelius). Oct. 31: Leonard Co[illegible] Nov. 2-3: Roger Whittaker . . . [illegible] 2 in the Festhalle: Pop gro[illegible] Abba . . . The modern sculptur[illegible] hibition in the Garten des L[illegible] bieghauses ends Oct. 28.

HAMBURG. In the Music Hall — [illegible] 30 at 8: Pianist Jorge Bolet (Bra[illegible] Chopin, Liszt) . . . In the CCH S[illegible] 1. Oct. 31 at 8: Country and Wa[illegible] Festival . . . In the Audimax — N[illegible] 5 at 8: Randy Newman.

MUNICH. In the Kongresso[illegible] Deutschen Museums, Oct. 26: [illegible] recital by Gernot Siebert (Beeth[illegible] Debussy, Brahms, Chopin). N[illegible] London Philharmonic Orchestra [illegible] Vladimir Ashkenazy. Nov. 3: [illegible] group Boney M . . . Herkules[illegible] Residenz — Oct. 26: Munich Phil[illegible] monic Orchestra (Mozart, H[illegible] Oct. 29: Bartok Quartet plays [illegible] Mozart and Ravel . . . In the [illegible] pia Hall, Oct. 27: Pop [illegible] Abba . . . Oct. 27-Nov. 4: [illegible] Antique Market in [illegible] . . . The Kinks at the [illegible] Bau, Nov. 2.

Associated Press

Gladys Knight (and the Pips) now touring Europe.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

WALL

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he Aga Khans' Saga: otheby's Contribution

by Souren Melikian

AP D'ANTIBES — One vaguely expects Oriental luxury, with a touch of the Taj, and a gold likeness io Maharaja garb wistfully standing by a marble — not a house shrouded in Henry Jame- ambiguity.

utters half-closed. The autumn sun mellow- down the sandy walls of a Neo-Palladian

Spiky shadows, fluffy shadows gliding ty over the lawn of a Provencal park as the al blowing across the Cap d'Antibes sways alm trees and the leafy masses of other exotic shrubs. And the feeling of expectancy hanging about a large house that has just folded up: The mansioo of His Highness the late Sultan Mohammad Aga Khan Mahallati, where in the '30s European and Eastern royalty, *le Tout-Paris* and *le Tout-Londres* alternated with the turbaned devotees of the Ismaili community seeking guidance and paying their respects to their spiritual leader, is up for sale. On Sunday night at 9.45 p.m. (and all day on Monday), the holdings will be auctioned off in Monte Carlo.

Khan I, the exiled Imam.

Inside, the surprise deepens. Tapestries illustratiog the lives of the Roman Emperors in dainty mauves, faded blues, the rusty browns and the pale acid yellows of 17th-century Brussels are still hanging on the walls. Much of the furniture is in the taste of those remote Louis XIV chateaus buried in the French countryside. A mid-17th-century cabinet in ebony and rosewood veneer, inlaid with silvery-grey tin and red shell, is the kind of piece that gives even the most demanding collector pangs of jealousy. The vigor of a Louis XIII suite of four armchairs with twisted arms and legs, the monumentality of a 16th-century covent table with rectangular top and faceted legs — they are a far cry from the passing foreigner's taste. Here, in the house of an exiled Muslim Imam of Iranian blood and culture is the unmistakable stamp of that rarefied connoisseurship normally reserved for a few native Frenchmen.

Whoever chose all this, 20 or 30 years ago, often turned away from the obvious to settle for the unfashionable masterpiece. The table with brass, red shell and mother-of-pearl marquetry that nearly matches a famous piece by Flemish cabinetmaker Peter de Loose and Michael Verbiest in the Rijksmuseum at Amsterdam is said to be a curator's dream. Even some of the accessories have been picked out with an eye for splendor in unusual form: a Louis XIV mirror in a gilt lead frame, an eight-leaf screen from 18th-century Italy in stamped leather, gilt and richly painted in deep colors.

The East has left no identifiable marks — except perhaps a more lavish selection of Persian rugs than is usual in European homes. The setting in which the Imam lived was as French as Jane-Andree, the wife who inspired it and gave it her name. Two years ago, she passed away in this house. Sadruddin Aga Khan, their son, remembers his mother's fondness for fine pieces of furniture and rare *objets d'art*: "She liked austerity and strength. The Louis XIII period and the early part of Louis XIV were her style."

The Aga Khan III as a young man

In the Cap d'Antibes house of Sir Sultan Mohammad Aga Khan Mahallati, the Iranian legacy mattered most, but was least apparent. "My father was a true oriental," Sadruddin Aga Khan recalls today. "He was a Persian of the old school, indifferent to personal possessions. He loved looking at art, but he never wanted to acquire anything. To him, manuscripts were books to read from, oot objects to be coveted. I am the one who started collecting."

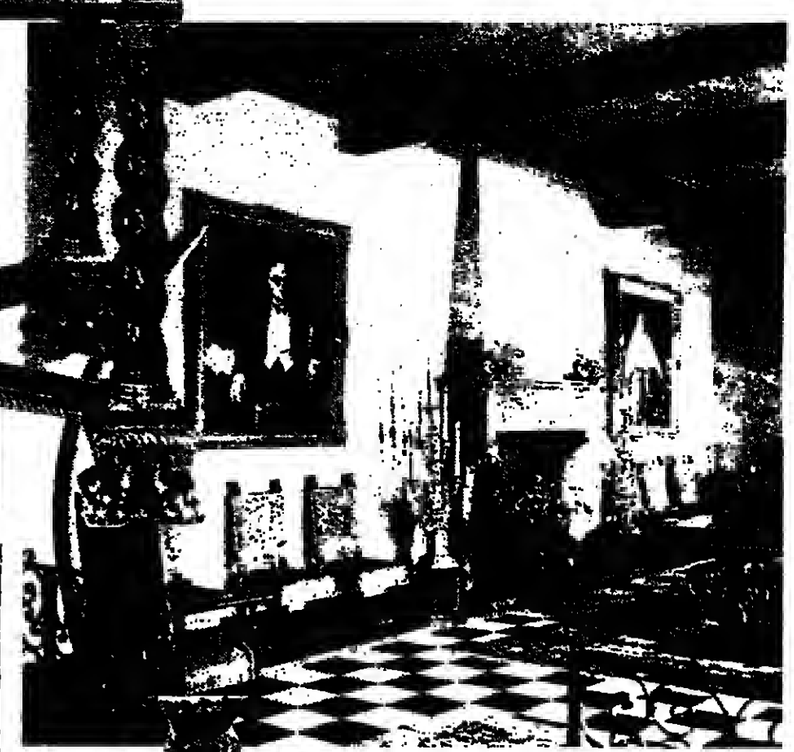
Nothing can be quite as weird as the itinerary that started 140 years ago in the heart of Iran and eventually led the Persian family that headed a highly secret Islamic sect to a French villa with retro charm on the Riviera. It all began with the rebellion of a prince, the head of the Ismaili sect, against the arbitrariness of his relative, the Shah. The prince had haughtily refused to give away a daughter to the son of the Prime Minister's favorite, a one-time servant in his household. In those days, this left him with only one course — to raise a feudal army against the tyrant and try his luck.

But the princely Imam was beaten, and in 1840 he fought his way across to India with 2,000 horsemen and a few hundred followers. Despite the British ban of 1835, Persian was still the language of polished usage and culture throughout most of Hindustan, as it was called, making it an obvious haven for a Persian refugee.

There, in 1877, his grandson, the late Aga Khan, was born and raised as an Iranian aristocrat. "My father had a profound and unshakable faith that cao exist only in the East, regardless of religious denomination," says Sadruddin Aga Khan today. "He never missed his prayers. But he did not talk about religion." His education was purely Western, and spiced with an Edwardian dandy's inclinations. Deeply iofluenced by his mother, a Persian mystic immersed in the esoteric poems of Mowlana and Hafez, he was equally comfortable with the manners and taste of the Western world.

He was still an adolescent when he met Mark Twain, and he left a brief and endearing sketch of Twaio in his memoirs. He was not much older when he first visited the Riviera and came to know James Gordon Bennett, the temperamental owner of the New York Herald, Edith Wharton, Marcel Proust and Bernard Berenson. By the time he had reached his mid-20s, he was quite at home with Europe's most famous statesmen, writers and dancers (he had an inordinate fondness for classical ballet).

His was a strange blend of traditional Eastern wisdom, at times strikingly profound, and a kind of pseudo-naivete about the European milieu reminiscent of Voltaire's Candide. His passions ranged from Persian poetry and metaphysics (though he seldom spoke about them) to racetracks and golf courses, where he was highly visible. He traveled through life, curious about everyone and everything, ready to understand all, respectful of other men and their beliefs. In his memoirs he paraphrases the Koranic admonition: "To me, my religion. To you, your religion."



Left: Marquetry table, c. 1680. Above: The Dining Room with portraits of Aga Khan and his mother. Below: A large Louis XIV gilt mirror from the Villa Jane-Andree.

To a man like the Aga Khan, a French marriage io France was in the nature of things. He married a French ballet dancer from Monte Carlo who then died. Three years later, in 1929, he married another Frenehwoman, Andree Carron, and acquired the Riviera villa that was to be their home. In it, East met West.

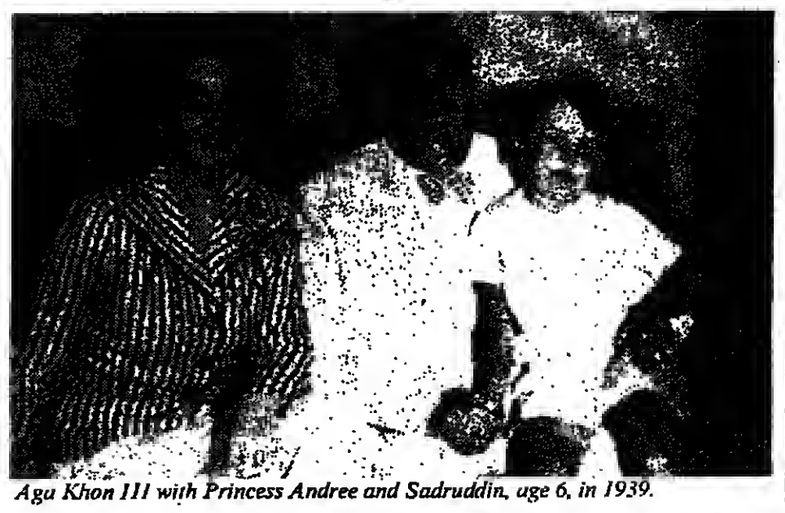
Their soo Sadruddin, the only ehild of the Iranian prince and the Begum nee Carroo, was born in 1933. Amidst the Flemish tapestries and the Louis XIII furniture, he gazed at exotie souvenirs — photographs of fierce, alien-looking grandfathers and great-grandfathers in Persian costumes — and listened io awed admiration as an old Iranian lady, his grandmother, recited Persian verses that he couldn't understand.

World War II came, followed by years in Geneva. The Aga Khan and his wife gradually moved apart. Princess Aodree, as she was now called, took Sadruddin back to Cap d'Aotibes, and her young son, Muslim by religion and Freoch by language, kept an Eastern-style bood of devotion to his father, the Ismaili Imam.

In the big Mediterranean villa, the small boy wistfully turned the leaves of Korans and family manuscripts with Persian miniatures. They molded his esthetic world. The Freneh-speaking schoolboy who studied political science at Harvard in due course became a tireless collector of Persian art — something that his Iranian father, indifferent to possessions, never was.

Sultan Mohammad Aga Khan and Princess Andree are no longer alive. Karim, a son from an earlier marriage, is now the Ismaili Imam, the Aga Khan. Sadruddin lives far away in a 17th-century Swiss ehateau with a Freneh-speaking Greek wife born in Egypt. The furniture is packed, the rugs are rolled. This Sunday, October 28, they will be sold by Sotheby's at the Sporting d'Hiver in Monte Carlo. At Cap d'Antibes, the house looks completely French once again. The Muslims are gone, the Persian memories scattered. In one of the old Iranian lady's Persian manuscripts, a 13th-century poem reads:

Our desert has no boundaries,
Our heart, our soul have no resting place
The world has taken its apparent form — within this world:
Which of these forms shall be our own?



Aga Khan III with Princess Andree and Sadruddin, age 6, in 1939.

The contents of the house will be on view at the Sporting d'Hiver in Monte Carla today, October 26, and tomorrow, from 10 a.m to 1 p.m., 4 to 7 p.m., and 9:30 to 11 p.m. On Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. The auction begins at 9:45 Sunday evening and continues all day on Monday. ■

Positively Positano

by Sari Gilbert

It's not that I don't adore Rome, where I've lived now for years, or Tuscany, or Portofino, or Calabria or Sicily, but the Amalfi coast, and in particular the small fishing village of Positano, has cast a powerful spell over me since I was 19.

From the winding cliffside road that hangs precariously over blue inlets and rocky promontories dotted with the remains of Saracen towers, Positano is a breathtaking sight. The overall impression makes you think of an artist's palate. The blues and greens of nature are complemented by the red, white, purple and rose stucco facades of the houses and the hotels. Fuchsia accents are provided by the ever-present bougainvillea flowers.

Former habitues complain that the sea is not as clean as it once was (true) or that the flourishing boutiques have over-commercialized the town (not true). But with its white, red and rose-colored cube-like houses embedded in the mountainside, Positano, with its 3,500 inhabitants, is one of the loveliest spots I have encountered in many years of travel.

The best way to view the town as a whole is from the vantage point of a boat. On the right, the beaeh is dotted with blue umbrellas; on the left, it is given over to the local fishermen's brightly painted boats. Behind them, in the center, is the Byzantine-style golden dome of Santa Maria dell'Assunta, from whieh the two sides of the town climb steeply up the mountains to a height of 500 meters above sea level.

In embryonic form, this must have been the view that greeted both the returning fishermen in the past and the Saracen pirates who repeatedly invaded the village in the ninth century. Once, legend has it, the marauders even tried to carry off the Black Madonna, a gold-inlaid icon of the virgin, and had almost succeeded when the virgin herself appeared in a burst of light saying "*Posa, posa!* (Put it down!)." This frightened the Saracens into returning their booty to its ehurch.

The "Posa, posa!" story is only one of the legends surrounding the origin of the town's name. According to another, the village was founded by Neptune, who named it after his nymph-lover "Positea." Other historians attribute the town's founding variously to the Phoenicians, the Etruscans, the Goths and the Romans.

In the 11th century, the town was a flourishing part of the Amalfi Republic. Amalfi rivaled Venice in importance as a trading eity, its ships loaded with cargoes of spices, silks and rare woods. Today business is good: The town, with its myriad boutiques, has become as much a fashion center as a resort.

For those who don't like climbing, a yellow minibus circles the town at hourly intervals. But in Positano, legs are still the major form of transport. A winding, asphalted road is easier for those who are out of shape, but the thousands of stone steps carved out of the mountainside by generations of "Positanesi" that climb to the mountaintop village of Monteperuso are quicker.

One of the best things about Positano is the food. All kinds of pasta are available, southern specialties like eggplant Parmigiana are better here than elsewhere, and the fish, including grilled scampi,*cozza marinara* (mussels), grilled swordfish and tiny fried *frugoglie*, are among Italy's best. The mammoth *zuppa di pesce* (an Italian bouillabaisse), if totally consumed, could easily keep one going for days.

In the words of an elderly Englishwoman who, despite the steps, has been coming here for years: "This part of Italy is very difficult to resist. It offers that very special mixture of natural, almost wild physical beauty, primitive-looking architecture and the comforts of modern life." Sipping rose and eating spaghetti with zucchini while an enormous orange moon crept out timidly from behind the further Saracen tower, I could only agree. ■

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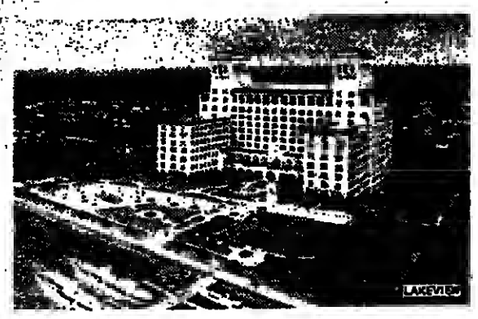

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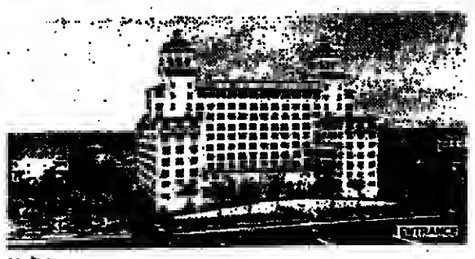

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Going Home to Bury Mother

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — It is still Sunday night on the Eastern Seaboard, but it is 4:35 a.m. Monday in Central Europe when the transatlantic phone rings. My sister's voice sounds laughing, but isn't: "Mom — Mom — passed away. . .A Sergeant Malloy called from the apartment. They're taking her — I mean, the body — to Bellevue, but he says she's been — that way — for hours."

Our mother, Frances Shield Levy, 86, a retired schoolteacher known to some as "the gracious lady of Gracie Square Gardens," has died in the Manhattan flat where I grew up and she lived half her life, the last dozen years as a widow alone. My sister, calling from Lynn, Mass., will catch the morning's first air shuttle to New York with her husband. And I am beginning an odyssey which comes no more than once or twice, but almost inevitably and always unforgettably, to any American abroad: The quick trip home to bury a relative.

There is time not just to pack one dark blue suit and don another, but to bathe and shave first. The first feasible westbound flight out is the 8:05 a.m. to London. Too early for banking, but fortunately credit cards work around the clock. At Schwechat Airport, however, I am exposed to sudden-death economics: It costs $384.46 "economy" class for the two-hour flight from Vienna to Heathrow on Austrian Airlines (which pools the route with British Airways), and only $163.91 for the seven-hour trip across the North Atlantic with a complete afternoon tea and Chicken Cacciatore dinner (plus "Superman" and eight channels of Stereo for $3 more). The cheap standby to New York involves no standing, just buying: An inquiry at Heathrow's Transit Desk and an American Express card elicit a confirmed seat on the next flight out.

Even in a Jumbo Jet jammed to the gills, seven hours aloft can offer welcome insulation: Time to wonder how it must have been for Mom, of course. But also to reflect that she had always said that she wanted to die in bed at home without being a burden to anybody, including herself. And to rejoice that a recent book-promotion tour this year had given me a five-month stay in the States, including four months with Mom. And to remember how, the last time we saw her — just three weeks ago — our taxi had to go around nine-tenths of the block to head out toward the airport. She had walked the other tenth and was waiting at the corner of 90th and York for one last glimpse, with a wave of the black cane that she used more as prop than crutch. And I decide this is the way I want to remember her. . .

I am ready and even a bit rested when we came down to earth at midafternoon in New York. Since summer, at Kennedy Airport, the United States Customs people handle immigration formalities, too, when you hold an American passport. Asked my occupation, I say "writer" — and this elicits the astonishing question: "Did you bring any reproductive parts?"

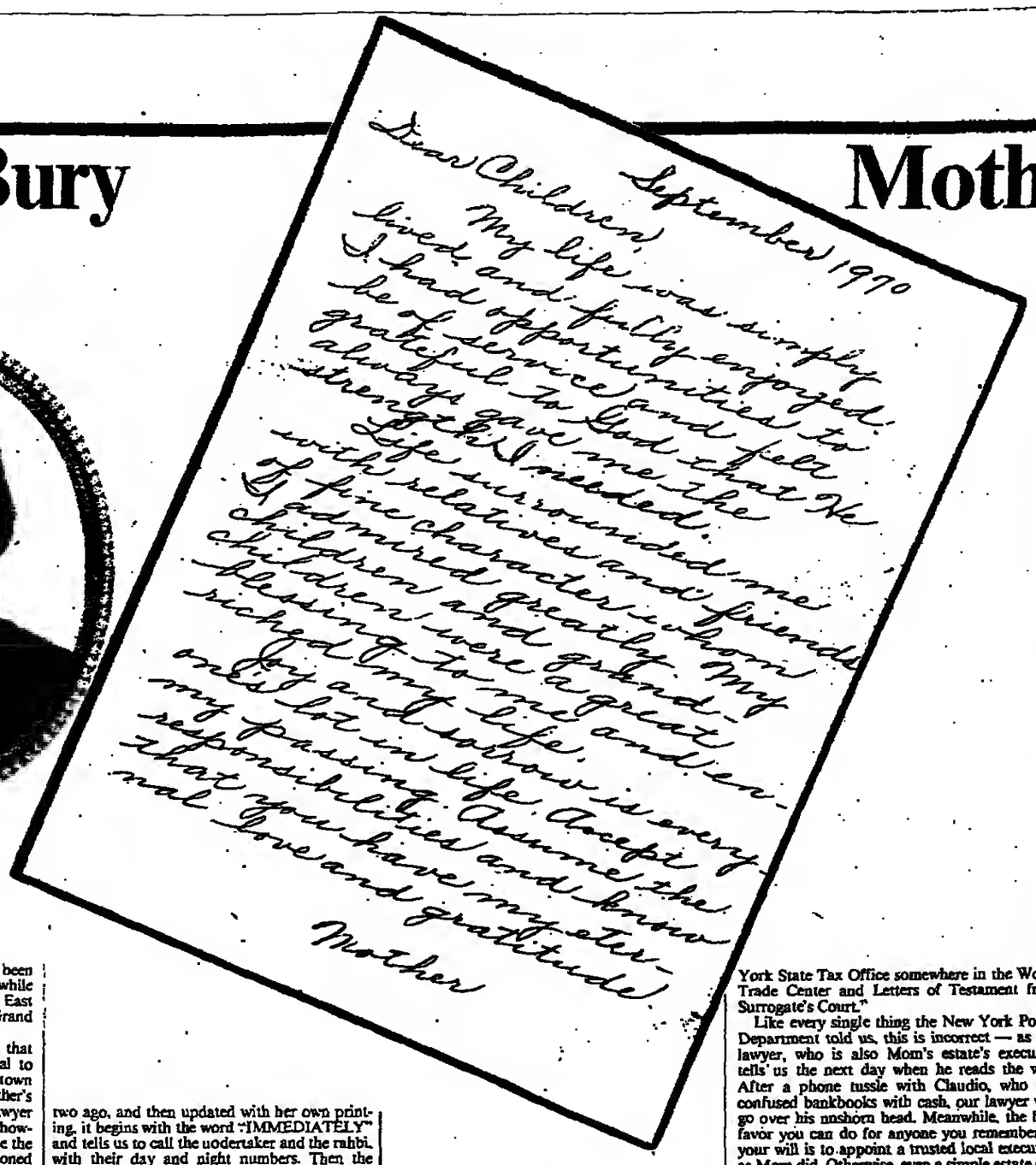
I blush and begin to check, by which time clarification comes: "Any lenses or photocopying machinery?. . .What is the purpose of your visit?" I tell him, and he says, "I see." He has heard everything before. "Would you mind opening that bag?. . .Super! It's good to have you back, Mr. — er — Levy."

Not all white folk look alike to the Yellow Cab starter: "I can tell you a Euro-peon, man, so I give you the Mad Russian. Maybe you can handle him." A surly, black-bearded Rasputin slings my suitcase into the trunk of the taxi and, with three unmonkish Brooklyn expletives, heads off in high gear toward the Van Wyck Expressway. "You really a Russian?" I ask. Not for the past six months, he says, embellishing those six simple words with no fewer than three unprintable "modifiers" before subsiding into silence until we're in Manhattan an hour later. At my destination, I pay him $17.50, including toll and tip, and he says: "Thanks, buddy. You want I make the receipt out for $20?"

"What receipt? I didn't ask for one."

"Look, I see a man traveling from Europe in a business suit, I know he's on an expense account and wants a receipt." I tell him no thanks, but assure him that he'll succeed in the West.

Nobody is home when I open Apartment 4D with my key. I gaze with awe upon the ineffable sweetness and beauty of this elegant little home she'd had since the building was built: Victorian furniture with ornate seat covers; wax fruit and family mementos; lush potted plants obscuring the 1962-model black-and-white television she hardly ever watched. All this had long been there, but who had time to take it all in while she bustled about, showing her view of the East River or telling about the latest special at Grand Union?



September 1970

Dear Children,
My life was simply lived and fully enjoyed. I had opportunities to be of service and felt grateful to God. He always gave me the strength I needed. The Life surrounded me with relatives and friends of fine character whom I admired greatly. My children were a great blessing to me and enriched my life. Joy and sorrow is every one's lot in life. Accept my passing. Assume the responsibilities and know that you have my eternal love and gratitude.

Mother

There is a note from my sister saying that she's gone downtown to Bellevue Hospital to identify (and claim) the body and then uptown to the 23rd Precinct to retrieve mother's passport and keys, her will (although our lawyer has the signed original), and bankbooks showing about $5,000 on deposit. Over the phone the night before, Sergeant Malloy had mentioned them casually: "I think I better take them in for safekeeping, don't you?. . .You can just come around to the station house, identify yourself, and we'll give them to you." Little do we know. . .

I gaze at the bed, which my sister has made. Often it took her an hour to get out of bed — and then — sometimes without the cane and sometimes with, like a Rough Rider charging up San Juan Hill — she would emerge from her bedroom sounding her message to herself: *"Forward-looking thoughts!"* She would dress up just to go down to the mailbox and she once confessed that Sunday was the worst day of the week because there was no mail to look forward to.

Sunday is when she died, the doctor is telling my sister down at Bellevue while I am being visited in the apartment by the neighbor with the extra key who found her there. Mom was last seen alive on Saturday afternoon, as chipper as ever. Thirty-three hours later, when she hadn't picked up the Sunday Times outside her door and didn't answer her bell or phone, the woman next door entered and found her "kneeling with her head on the bed, as if praying." She had apparently been headed for bed when the massive stroke hit her swiftly and, I hope, mercifully.

She must have had premonitions, though. Later, my sister will tell me that she found some nightgowns Mom never wore but was "keeping in the closet if I ever have to go to the hospital." And, on her bedtable, between the telephone and her earrings, I spot the familiar cardboard picture frame on which she'd mounted the city's and the nearest hospital's emergency numbers, her Medicare and health insurance and Social Security cards, my sister's and my and our lawyer's addresses and phone numbers. Attached to it is a slim-lined sheet that wasn't out there in August. Written in her proud, old-fashioned penmanship, which started to slip only a year or two ago, and then updated with her own printing, it begins with the word "IMMEDIATELY" and tells us to call the undertaker and the rabbi, with their day and night numbers. Then the cemetery details. Then a final instruction in longhand: "Acknowledge gifts and donations (not letters of sympathy)." To which is appended, in her fine print: "People want to know that you received letter mentioning gift from organization."

It is, I think then and now, a magnificent act of dying: absolute control retained by her to the grave and beyond. For us, the grieving, it is made as easy as taking dictation from above. Those mundane instructions may mean as much to my sister and me as the identical — but individually written *nine* years ago! — farewell note we'll find in separate envelopes listing all the bonds, belongings and other personal effects she wanted each of us to have. I'd known when she'd transferred her safe-deposit box into my name (giving herself power of attorney to use it), so it wouldn't be sealed after death, but I'd had no idea anybody could put her affairs into such order.

What even Mom couldn't have anticipated was the ineptitude of the New York City Police Department. By the time I catch up with my sister Arline, she has gone from Bellevue (where, for two hours, the weekend's stabbing and shooting victims were wheeled past in review before she could look at Mom beneath a rubber sheet) up to the 23rd Precinct in East Harlem and then all the way downtown to the Manhattan Property Clerk's at No. 1 Police Plaza, one of those unfindable new addresses. (Clue: Near the Brooklyn Bridge, behind the Municipal Building.) There, after an hour of seeing stolen property returned to surprised and relieved victims of bygone thefts, she is being served by an incredible cop named Claudio: Incredible because the 30ish Claudio is wearing an undershirt with a badge, police breeches and suspenders and graying tresses braided down to his waist. My brother-in-law is asking how he ever got on the force.

"I had a crew-cut when I took my exams," Claudio explains. "But nowadays, as long as you're not walking a beat, they don't care how you look."

After several calls, lasting beyond closing time, Claudio establishes that Arline was misdirected. My mother's belongings are still up at the 23rd Precinct, after all. By the time we get up to East Harlem on Tuesday, however, they've gone off to Claudio — who needs the death certificate and funeral bill before he can give us our voucher. Voucher for what? "Telling you what we've got of hers," Claudio explains. "Then you gotta get a waiver from the New York State Tax Office somewhere in the World Trade Center and Letters of Testament from Surrogate's Court."

Like every single thing the New York Police Department told us, this is incorrect — as our lawyer, who is also Mom's estate's executor, tells us the next day when he reads the will. After a phone tussle with Claudio, who has confused bankbooks with cash, our lawyer will go over his unshorn head. Meanwhile, the best favor you can do for anyone you remember in your will is to appoint a trusted local executor, as Mom did. Otherwise, even a simple estate can lose weeks or months to squabbling over the validity of out-of-town notaries' signatures.

Undertaking hasn't changed too much since we sent off my father from the same funeral home in 1967, but now Boulevard-Park West takes the Master Charge and VISA cards. Funny, yes, but useful, too, as neither of us is in a position to write a check for $2,142.50 on the spot. Arline does have Master Charge, so undertaker Jules Bachrach checks her line-of-credit by phone. What he doesn't tell me is that almost any bank that's named to handle an estate will advance the funeral costs as a courtesy. (The actual price is $2,397.50, but Social Security will pay $255 in death benefits directly to the undertaker.) The coffin will be closed, though it will still be open for viewing in a sitting room before the next day's service. I will not do so, but my sister, after her Bellevue ordeal, will.

Wednesday, the rabbi comes late, tells us to call him Bruce, and, seeming surprised that men are wearing skullcaps (provided by the funeral home), he produces his own. Bruce is young. He is Reform. And he is a quick study. He reads the eulogy I've prepared (just in case) with scarcely a slip, ending convincingly on "I only knew her for four years, but I feel as if this is the end of an era." Afterward, we give the temple $50, half of what the undertaker expects. We have, after all, a woman rabbi standing by: Joan Friedman, 27, who knew Mom. She came as a mourner. Joan is pressed into graveside service when we learn that "Bruce does not do cemeteries." In the $91 limousine ride to Beth El, my nieces and nephew agree that a genteel but forward-looking grandmother would have liked this touch of Rabbi Joan as well as her $985 knotty-pine casket and the gray, instead of black, $103 hearse taking her for her last ride up the West Side Highway and across the George Washington Bridge to her final resting place beside my father in Westwood, N.J.

Thursday, we start dismantling that beloved apartment, but barely make a dent. Partly our hearts aren't in it; partly we have obligations and deadlines back home. We agree that I'll pay an extra month's rent and Arline will take a week off later on to do the painful job. In the meantime, we buy very little to eat. Instead, we munch the Cheerios and bananas that were already there when we arrived on Monday: the fruit of her loins eating the fruit of her loins.

On Friday, before going our separate ways, we visit the landlord in his midtown skyscraper. He has already clipped the obituary and, besides, three of Mom's neighbors called to bless the oews to him. He expresses his sympathy and then, out-of-the-blue, adds: "The answer to your next question is no." We haven't asked yet, but he's telling us we can't keep the lease. "Why do you think those neighbors called?" he asks rhetorically. Mom was paying $256.75 a month, and he can get double or triple that.

"Well, Arline, we're orphans now," 47-year-old Alan tells his slightly older sister as we part. But somehow we feel looked after. Mom hadn't even left a previous Sunday's New York Times Travel Section open to an airline bargain. Still taking dictation from her, I fly Capital International Airways' newly scheduled non-stop service to Brussels — for $160. With a couchette on the Ostend-Wien Express, going home costs not even half the $524.06 price of coming over.

I am back home for breakfast on Sunday, and when I tell my wife and daughters of the weekend that was, we designate the second Sunday after Thanksgiving as our first annual "C-Day." No, "C" doesn't stand for "Claudio," but for "Contingency Day" — a drill I read about in Jack Caine's "Widow" several years back but never acted on. On December 2, my wife and I will have assembled our wills and other papers and made lists in quadruplicate of what and where our assets are. All questions will be asked and answered. Frances S. Levy, whose dying task was to us a lesson in living, would wish no finer "forward-looking thought" than that Sunday morning of show-and-tell.

The Joys — and Tribulations — of Living in the Pope's Old House

by Jack P. Smith

The Pope at 12: Karol Wojtyla, top row, left, with other boys of the parish school in the country town of Wadowice, Poland.

WADOWICE, Poland — One day recently, Zbiegniew Putyrak, a 57-year-old high school teacher here, answered a ring at his apartment to find a group of people clustered around the entry, on their knees, in the act of kissing his front door. Without batting an eye, Mr. Putyrak invited them inside. He was totally unsurprised, for he had become quite used to seeing such things.

Mr. Putyrak lives in Wadowice, a sleepy country town nestled at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains in the rolling farm country of Southern Poland, where Karol Wojtyla, better known now as Pope John Paul II, was born 59 years ago. The Pope's election last year touched his little hometown with greatness, thrusting it from obscurity into the full glare of world publicity. Nothing since has been the same in the lives of either Mr. Putyrak or his neighbors.

The town has become a major attraction for tourists, who flock here from all over the world. For the first time in living memory, Wadowice's few, drab restaurants have been jammed and grateful merchants have enjoyed a business boom. The town is bursting with civic pride. Wadowice's communist town fathers have succumbed to the mood with a face-lifting and cleanup campaign. Displaying the sort of vanity rarely tolerated east of the Iron Curtain, they have even erected a large sign three miles outside the town with "Wadowice" inscribed in bold, five-foot high block letters. "We're on the world map now," boasted one townsman, "before, no one had ever heard of us."

There is, though, one man in town who sometimes wishes the world never had. That man is Zbiegniew Putyrak, the high school teacher. While the town's notoriety has been a blessing for other townspeople, it has been a curse for the Putyrak family.

Mr. Putyrak, his wife Maria and their college-age son live in the shadow of the town church in the very second-floor apartment where Pope John Paul was born and raised. It contains two rooms and is sparsely furnished, with a small crucifix on the living room wall. After the Pope's election, the apartment became a shrine to Roman Catholics the world over, and the Putyraks discovered to their horror that they were camped out in a museum. This year alone, estimates Putyrak, more than 20,000 people have rung his front door bell and tracked through his living room.

In the days after the Pope's election, the apartment was invaded by a horde of journalists. Mr. Putyrak's eyes burned from the flashbulbs and the television lights. Then came curiosity-seekers. This spring, with the warmer weather, a flood of pilgrims from Poland, Western Europe, and the United States descended on his little apartment. Some came from as far away as the Congo and Japan. The numbers were sometimes astonishing. One day last summer, Mr. Putyrak recalls, a single tour group of nearly 500 Italians lined up patiently for hours to peek reverently at the family living room.

Maria Putyrak explains that she and her husband quickly realized that there was nothing they could do to maintain any privacy, so they stopped trying and accepted the fact that they were living in a public place. It was the only way to keep their sanity. The Putyraks became, in effect, museum curators in their own home. Last fall, they asked people to sign a visitors' book — and they are now well into a third hefty volume.

Visitors tend to show up non-stop from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. The experience is tiring, says Mr. Putyrak, and he often gets fed up, especially when people track mud through the apartment. Some pilgrims weep when they enter. "They are simple people," says Mr. Putyrak. "Some Poles already think of the Pope as a saint." [Putyrak went to high school with the Pope, but has only a dim memory of him since he was two grades below him.] At times, people kiss the front door, or kneel down to press their lips against the living room floor. "When I first saw that, I felt uncomfortable," recalls Putyrak. "I considered it religious fanaticism." Visitors would occasionally try to force money on the family, but it was always refused. Once a group of young Americans, flourishing cash, even tried to persuade the Putyraks to part with their front door handles, the only furnishings that remain from the Pope's occupancy. The Putyraks, traditional at heart, were shocked. The door handles are still there.

Sometimes, the only way to insure even the privacy to take a bath is to enlist neighbors in turning away the stream of visitors. But this doesn't always work. Once, as Mr. Putyrak sank into a warm tub, the door bell began ringing. He tried to ignore the sound, but the ringing persisted. Dripping wet and wrapped in a towel, he confronted the visitor and pleaded with him for just half an hour's privacy; but the man would not be moved. Mr. Putyrak gave up, locked himself in the bathroom, and left the man to wander around the apartment alone.

On the whole, visitors behave as if the apartment were a shrine, even putting out their cigarettes before entering. In the year the Putyraks have kept open house, nothing inside has been broken or stolen, not even Mr. Putyrak's wallet, which he occasionally leaves lying about. Far from resenting the constant intrusions, the Putyraks' attitude has gone from resigned acceptance to one of outright welcome.

It is also the first time the couple has had the opportunity to chat with people from all over the world. "There are many moments I recall with pleasure," says Maria Putyrak. She and her husband have exchanged hundreds of letters with people they met and have received invitations to visit them in return. "I have friends everywhere now," says Mr. Putyrak, "and I know I can count on people."

Like almost everyone in Poland, the Putyraks are devout Catholics. Their apartment is littered with papal memorabilia and photographs of the Pope that they have clipped from magazines. The Putyraks share the wonder of their visitors that theirs is the home in which the Pope was born. "I have a small feeling of conceit that I've become someone important," confides Mrs. Putyrak.

The Putyraks' apartment is in the desirable old section of Wadowice and is spacious by Polish standards. Mr. Putyrak has lived there for nearly 40 years and is very attached to it. But the Putyraks will soon be forced to move, for the church wants to turn the apartment into a museum and is negotiating to buy the whole house. Good apartments in communist Eastern Europe are scarce, and the couple's new quarters are not likely to be as good as the old. But they display no bitterness at having to leave.

"Absolutely not," says Mr. Putyrak. As a Catholic, he explains, he understands the church's need and, though he will regret moving, he will do so willingly. Besides, he points out with a grin, if he didn't move, he would be up against 700 million Catholics. Maria Putyrak says she will be glad when the family moves, and the apartment becomes the museum it was destined to be. She adds on a more practical note, with a twinkle in her eyes, "I'll also have some peace."

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wiss Shift Policy n Exchange Mart

RN, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ) — Swiss nal Bank President Fritz wiler today said that Switzerwill not fight its growing inflaproblem at the expense of the

s he said, while up until two weeks ago, the central s policy was to sell dollars time to time to weaken the che mark against the Swiss this type of activity now l take second place to other ds of reducing the Swiss monpply. These included swaps commercial banks, federal issues, money market paper, World Bank note issues, he

ring the currency turmoil of October, the central bank shifts policy to maintaining the frane's rate against the sche mark at well above the of 80 francs for 100 DM. Since the rate has stabilized at d 89 in 90 francs, although, in bsence of any central bank ination, it moved to slightly the 92-franc level this week.

aking at the central bank's d press conference of the year, phasized that the fight against ion continued to be Switzerin main consideration. But he l that Swiss authorities were gly influenced in their latest shift by this month's anti-in- n package announced by Fedteserve Chairman Paul Volcker. Bern would not do anything danger its success.

also said Washington is not idering another so-called r Bond issue in Switzerland ise U.S. authorities had ample -franc reserves.

Money Base Reduced

Leutwiler predicted that if urrency market stayed relativeible, the Swiss basic M-1 monpply would continue to ease, ing a growth of between 0-to-5 ot in the current quarter for a average of around 10 percent, sharply from 17 percent last

e Swiss monetary base, a key meter of domestic liquidity, een successfully reduced to 29

io Raises Dividend

EVELAND, Oct. 25 (Reuters) andard Oil of Ohio said today oard raised the quarterly divito 40 cents a share from 30, ble Dec. 10 to shareholders of d Nov. 16.

billion francs from 40 billion at the beginning of the year, he said. The base, which includes bank sight deposits at the central bank and notes io circulation, showed 6-percent annual growth in September compared with 4 percent in August, 14.3 percent in July and a high of 25.2 percent io January.

Concerning foreign exchange market intervention and conversions so far this year, he said that by the end of September, the central bank had sold 5.8 billioo Swiss francs worth of dollars outright and the equivalent of 6.4 billion francs through capital-export conversions. In 1978, it bought 22.5 billion francs worth of dollars outright, but sold the equivalent of 12.1 billion francs through capital exports.

W. Germany M-3 Up

FRANKFURT, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's broadly defined M-3 money supply increased by a seasonally adjusted 3.5 billion Deutsche marks in September, or at an annual rate of 6.1 percent, up from August's 5.6 percent, the Bundesbank said today.

The Bundesbank remarked that credit expansion contributed heavily to the growth of the money supply, with 14.1 billion DM in new credit extended to private and business borrowers in September, more than double the August extensions. The September expansion, however, appears well within the 6-to-9-percent growth "corridor" considered desirable by the Bundesbank.

U.S. to Auction 1.25 Million Oz. Of Gold Nov. 1

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (Reuters) — The U.S. Treasury said today it will sell up to 1.25 million ounces of gold at auction Nov. 1. The offering is up sharply from the 750,000 ounces that the Treasury had been selling monthly.

Earlier this mooth, the Treasury announced plans to vary the frequency and amounts of gold it sell io help deter speculatioo aod defuse inflationary expectations.

The General Services Administration will conduct the auctioo. The minimum bid will be for 300 ounces of gold consisting of bars in fioeness rangiog from 89.9 to 91.7 percent.

News and Notes

AEG-Telefunken's supervisory-board employee-representatives have appealed to the West German government to aid the ailing electrical group, asserting that management's plans for saving the company forsaw laying off 13,000 workers in 1980. The appeal came a day after the AEG board met in extraordinary session to discuss measures to aid the company, which is said to expect 1979 losses far in excess of the 337 million Deutsche marks lost in 1978. Bonn Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer has already declared that the government is ready to aid the loss-ridden company, which had 1978 sales in the 14-billion-DM range. But Mr. Matthoeffer has not said what measures the government would take, and sources close in the Finance Ministry have indicated Bonn would not give financial aid to AEG, but might provide it with some contracts. The supervisory board meeting did not prodoce any decisions, and AEG indicated that none would be made until another board meeting in early December.

* * *

50 Chinese government bookkeepers will be trained in the computer-based accounting techniques of the West under an agreement signed between Peking and Coopers & Lybrand, one of the so-called Big Eight U.S. accounting firms. China, which washed its hands of standard accounting practices 30 years ago when the Communists took over the country, sees the training as an important step in developing sorely needed technology for China through joint-venture agreements with foreign businesses, according to Norman Auerbach, Coopers & Lybrand chairman. Present Chinese accounting is based on socialist principles. For instance, labor is considered part of an enterprise's profit distribution instead of a cost, as it is under the capitalist system. Also, the Chinese have no way of accounting for "know-how contributed by a Western company, value created through patents and other rules," Mr. Auerbach says. "They realize they must have an understanding of the accounting and auditing practices, particularly in determining profits and return oo investment in a joint venture, if they are going to deal with the rest of the world and permit foreigners to come in and even hold more than 50 percent of the stock in a Chinese company," he notes. Coopers & Lybrand will not make a profit on its Chinese contract, he added.

* * *

Champagne production this year will beat the previous record level of 1970, and although the grapes have been oo the vine 15 days later than is customary, the quality of 1979 vintage champagne will be "exceptional," according to the Producers' Association of France. Latest estimates point to a production of 1.7 million hectoliters this year, or 200,000 hectoliters more than the most optimistic forecast, representing some 225 million bottles.

* * *

Saudi Arabia will use dollars rather that riyals to pay foreign firms for government contracts worth more than 300 million riyals (about $43 million), the English-language newspaper Arab News reports, quoting a Finance Ministry circular to government departments. The measure, which does not affect contracts already in effect or contracts with wholly Saudi firms, is designed to give the government some protection against any foture fall in the dollar's value, the paper says. It adds the measure should sharply curb currency speculators who trade riyals abroad. The ministry's circular cites the instability of the currency market as a prime factor behind the decision. "It has therefore been felt the payment of the value of big contracts in U.S. currency of riyals would lead to avoiding situations which could affect the stability of the riyal and the local banking system," mioistry officials say.

* * *

Preussag's net profit this year should be sufficient to pay a dividend in 1980, the company says, although it would not indicate how much the dividend will be. Preussag last paid a 7-DM dividend in 1977 on its 1976 results. Preussag expects its coal division to swing back into profitability for the year after losing about 30 million DM in 1978.

* * *

Premier Resources says it made a "significant gas discovery" in the Retlaw area southeast of Little Bow in southeast Alberta. It claims a multi-zone discovery with the first zone flow at a rate of 1.5 million cubic feet per day. The other zones will be tested. Premier owns a 32.5-percent working interest in the well and 3,200 acres in the immediate vicinity.

Union Chief to Join Board

UAW, Chrysler Conclude Contract

From Agency Dispatches

DETROIT, Oct. 25 — The United Auto Workers union today concluded a contract agreement with Chrysler Corp. providing for about $400 million io concessions, and Chrysler announced that UAW President Douglas Fraser will be recommended for election to its board in May.

Iocluded in the agreement, the UAW said, were "significant concessions" in labor costs, in comparison with contracts prevailing at General Motors and Ford Motor, which should mean savings for Chrysler of about $200 million during the next two calendar years. Specifics were not announced.

The tentative 3-year agreement, which remains to be ratified by union locals, covers 113,000 hourly and salaried workers in the United States and Canada. Wages at Chrysler have been on a par with GM and Ford workers for about 40 years. New GM and Ford contacts have raised the hourly wage of an assembler from $8.67 to $11.32 by 1982.

It had been learned previously that the UAW had agreed to let Chrysler defer about $200 million in pension-fund payments. Mr. Fraser said today's settlement would thus provide the company with about $400 million in improved cash flow.

Pioneer Demand

In exchange for its concessions to the financially trouble automaker, the UAW asked for such pioneering gains as a seat for the union on Chrysler's board of directors, and input into management decisions at lower levels.

Chrysler's announcement that Mr. Fraser would be recommended for election to the board appeared to be historic. There is no major U.S. corporation known to have workers on its board, although worker participation in management affairs has become common in Europe.

Anoouncement of the settlement came more than three hours after a noon negotiating deadline here. Uninterrupted bargaining had gone on for more than 29 bours.

Earlier yesterday, Mr. Fraser had breakfast with Vice President Mondale and Treasury Secretary William Miller in Washington. He returned with news that the Treasury would soon submit aid legislation without a dollar limit. "I think that is much better than going in with $750 million or any other specific amount," Mr. Fraser said on his return, before beginning the marathon bargaining session.

The noon deadline was imposed last week to force progress in the oegotiations. The union had said it would not stage a national strike against Chrysler this year. The union bad asserted, however, that the company's request for federal loan guaraotees could depend oo whether a new contract was reached by the noon deadline today.

Chrysler has said it expects to lose as much as $1.5 billion this year and next, and has sought at least $750 million in loan guarantees from the government.

Mr. Fraser said the concessions were "made with great reluctance by the union." The UAW said that under the tentative agreement, Chrysler workers will receive the same wage and benefit levels as GM and Ford workers during the third year.

The union said its retirees initially will receive pension increases amounting to about 70 percent of the increases provided for in the GM and Ford pacts, but will get periodic increases that will briog their pension benefits io the same level as GM and Ford benefits during the third year.

The UAW said that "the integrity of the cost-of-living allowance was maintained," and "Chrysler will receive the cost-of-living provisions equivalent to those won at GM and Ford."

Big Board Prices Drop to New '79 Low

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 — New York Stock Exchange prices were unable to hold early gains today and closed at a new low for the year.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 2.90 to 805.46, down from the previous low for the year of 806.83 set Tuesday. Declines led advaoces 808 to 637 as turnover slowed to 28.70 million shares.

The market was helped early in the session by Federal Reserve Board Governor Nancy Teeters comment that the Fed will wait and see how markets adapt to the new credit policies before acting on the discount rate.

However, Morgan Guaranty Trust and Bank of New York followed Mellon Bank and raised their broker-loan rate to 15¼ percent from 15.

The Federal Reserve reported after the market closed that banks' average net borrowed reserves rose $1.24 billion in the Oct. 24 week while Fed member bank borrowings rose $1.4 billion. Total reserves of member banks averaged $41.78 billion, seasonally adjusted, down from $42.19 billion a week ago. In the four weeks ended yesterday, they averaged $41.96 billion, an 11.4-percent rate of gain from 13 weeks earlier.

New York business loans rose $18 million after a revised fall of $661 million the previous week and a rise of $523 million a year earlier, the Fed said.

The M-1 money supply fell $700 million in the week while M-2 rose $500 million. The Fed also revised previous mooey supply aggregates. Thus, for the latest four weeks, M-1 averaged a 8.8-percent rate of gain from 13 weeks ago while M-2 averaged an 11.6-percent rate.

Several companies raised their quarterly dividends, including Alcan Aluminium to 60 cents from 50, General Signal to 32 from 25, Consolidated Foods to 44 from 40, Cedar Point to 31 from 27.5, Norton Co. to 40 from 35, General Signal to 32 from 25, Bendix to 71 from 64, Wometco Enterprises to 16½ from 15, National Medical Enterprises to 15 from 12½, Interpace Corp. to 35 from 32½, American Home Products to 40 from 37½, Ceco to 18¾ from 15, Handy & Harman to 17½ from 15, Gannett to 50 from 44, Mid-Continent Telephone to 42 from 40 and Ceco Corp. to 18¾ from 15.

Libbey-Owens-Ford declared a regular quarterly dividend of 55 cents a share and a year-end extra dividend of 15 cents on common.

Margin Calls Debilitating Any Wall Street Recovery

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT) — Some market analysts believe that margin calls, already in evidence at major brokerage firms, will continue to keep the Wall Street off balance in the weeks ahead as it becomes more and more costly for small investors to finance securities purchased on credit. These analysts do not anticipate a substantial recovery until the margin selling is out of the way.

Brokers send out margin calls when, by virtue of a decline in the value of a customer's portfolio, equity in shares bought with borrowed money drops below a certain level, usually less than 35 percent.

It appears that many investors have been selling in anticipation of future margin calls — before the price of their shares drops enough to result in an actual margin call. These liquidations seem to be continuing. As a result, some believe that the oear-term outlook for a sustained stock market recovery, even a technical one, is dim.

One technical analyst believes that it will be at least a month before there is a significant upturn in the market, and perhaps much longer. He and others expect an eventual selling climax — a spree that will touch off heavy margin calls and drive prices low enough to encourage the institutions to step in and buy shares at what the institutions perceive to be bargain prices.

The amount of margin selling that would have to be absorbed could be $5 billion to $6 billion, but that much could easily be absorbed by the cash-rich institutions, which currently have an estimated $20 billion to $40 billion sitting on the sidelines with cash flowing into the institutions at a rate of about $20 billion a year.

The so-called quality of margio credit was strong, according to the New York Stock Exchange, before the October break. End-September figures show that 10 percent of all margin accounts had less than 40-percent equity, and those accounts totaled 16 percent of the $12-billioo margin debt. Those are the accounts most vulnerable to calls, because most firms begin sending requests for more money when accounts drop below 35 percent.

Reserve Rule Eased For U.S. S&L Firms

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (Reuters) — The Federal Home Loan Bank Board today voted to cut the liquidity requirement on member savings and loan associations and savings banks to 5.5 percent from 6 percent effective Nov. 1. The board also voted to reduce the short-term liquidity requirement to 1.5 percent from 2 percent.

FHLBB Chairman Jay Janis estimated that this decision will free about $2.4 billion for mortgage lending. The board also agreed on a proposed new rule that the institutions be allowed to conduct outside borrowings equal to 27 percent of their savings, compared with the current limit of 10 to 15 percent. Officials said this step could increase outside borrowing by between 125 percent and 150 percent of the current level of $12.9 billion.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

France

Lafarge

First Half	1979	1978
Profits	138.7	76.6

Olida & Caby

First Half	1979	1978
Profits	3.05	1.62

Japan

Hitachi

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	832,850.	752,930.
Profits	25,540.	17,840.
Per Share	9.73	6.85

Mitsubishi Electric

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	514,946.	422,052.
Profits	12,035.	6,313.

Netherland Antilles

Schlumberger *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	984.3	667.8
Profits	173.77	135.71
Per Share	1.37	1.07
9 months	1979	1979
Revenue	2,540.	1,960.
Profits	462.72	364.58
Per Share	3.64	2.86

* *Per share adjusted for three-for-two stock split in March, 1979.*

Switzerland

Union Bank

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Balance Sh.	65,400.	64,806.

United States

American Stores

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,100.	254.3
Profits	9.57	5.42
Per share	0.81	0.68
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,670.	721.5
Profits	24.23	15.02
Per share	2.66	1.88

Ashland Oil

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,960.	1,510.
Profits	53.0	62.0
Per Share	1.66	1.40
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	6,740.	5,430.
Profits	186.4	160.7
Per Share	5.31	3.52

Emhart

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	395.4	314.2
Profits	10.1	16.4
Per Share	0.76	1.37
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,120.	980.1
Profits	48.0	50.7
Per Share	3.92	4.31

Ford Motor

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	9,020.	9,670.
Profits	103.0	301.0
Per Share	0.85	2.52
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	33,510.	31,540.
Profits	1,210.	1,310.
Per Share	10.10	11.00

General Motors

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	13,310.	13,580.
Profits	22.0	528.0
Per share	0.06	1.84
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	50,190.	45,480.
Profits	2,470.	2,500.
Per share	8.58	8.73

Heublein

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	454.1	428.6
Profits	21.1	17.6
Per Share	0.99	0.83

Johnson & Johnson

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,060.	888.5
Profits	100.77	80.45
Per share	1.65	1.35
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	3,170.	2,620.
Profits	284.17	238.20
Per share	4.65	4.01

Kennecott Copper

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	586.6	464.9
Profits	23.44	9.93 loss
Per Share	0.71	—
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,780.	1,360.
Profits	77.90	1.25 loss
Per Share	2.35	—

Murphy Oil

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	452.2	311.8
Profits	28.62	10.95
Per Share	2.31	0.88
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,180.	914.2
Profits	65.56	29.20
Per Share	5.28	2.35

New York Times

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	158.1	90.2
Profits	7.70	2.19 loss
Per Share	0.65	—
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	469.0	375.4
Profits	24.78	13.07
Per Share	2.09	1.11

Pennsylvania Power & Light

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	200.0	185.2
Profits	29.99	17.56
Per Share	0.75	0.45
12 months	1979	1978
Revenue	856.4	791.9
Profits	133.56	107.18
Per Share	3.37	2.93

Phillips Petroleum

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	2,500.	1,750.
Profits	193.0	118.8
Per share	1.25	0.77
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	6,700.	5,220.
Profits	584.6	438.6
Per share	3.79	2.85

Shell Oil *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	3,770.	2,850.
Profits	299.33	248.87
Per Share	1.90	1.66
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	10,240.	8,200.
Profits	794.36	621.33
Per Share	5.18	4.18

* *Quarterly dividend increased to 60 from 50 cents a share.*

Staley (A.E.) Mfg

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	402.4	328.0
Profits	7.47	4.55
Per Share	0.59	0.35
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	1,430.	1,210.
Profits	23.63	15.40
Per Share	1.86	1.26

Union Oil of California *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	2,140.	1,640.
Profits	106.0	92.60
Per Share	1.22	1.05
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	5,770.	4,710.
Profits	348.30	258.50
Per Share	4.00	2.92

* *1978 per share figures restated for a two-for-one stock split.*

Washington Post *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	137.5	123.1
Profits	7.94	9.48
Per Share	0.51	0.59
9 months	1979	1979
Revenue	420.0	361.1
Profits	32.0	33.8
Per Share	2.03	2.07

* *Figures adjusted for a two-for-one stock split in December, 1978.*

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(II) Apron and Car Park extensions 20,000 m² area.

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(I) Electrical installations.
(II) Limited airconditioning installation.

Suppliers to provide:
(I) Water storage tank and tower, 228,000 litres capacity.
(II) Sewage treatment plant, 112 m³/day capacity with organic load of 120 kg. B.O.D./day.
(III) Incinerator, 250 kg./hour capacity.
(IV) Baggage handling equipment.

work will be awarded on the basis of competitive tendering amongst firms registered in countries other than South Africa and Rhodesia.

interested in participation should initially submit expressions of interest iving sufficient details to enable an assessment to be made of their experience, pertise and capabilities), to:

Principal Secretary (Works)
Ministry of Planning and Development
Unity House
P.O. Box 53
Victoria
Mahe - Seychelles (Telex: 2268 MINWP SZ)

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
39¾	29⅛	ACF 2.24	6.9	6	105	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ½
16½	14½	AMF 1.24	8.1	6	499	15⅛	15	15¼	+ ¼
25	13	AM Intl .28	2.0	13	133	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
12¼	8⅞	APL 1	9.6		17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
42	33¾	ARA 1.82	5.1	7	125	36¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
33½	27⅝	ASA 1.40	5.0		198	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ⅜
13¾	8½	ATD .48	5.4	4	54	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ½
22⅞	17	AVX s .25	1.3	18	65	19⅝	18¾	19	+ ¼
40⅝	29½	Abbt Lb 1	2.7	13	1310	36½	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
24⅞	16¼	AcmeC 1.20	5.8	5	24	21	20¾	20¾	
4⅞	3⅜	AdmDg .04	1.0	6	11	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
13⅛	10¾	AdaEx 1.32a	11.		18	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
6⅛	3⅞	AdmMl .20e	3.8	7	45	5¼	5¼	5¼	
24	30⅞	AMD n		12	121	33	32⅛	32¼	— ⅜
36½	28⅝	AetnLf s1.80	5.0	5	1068	31	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅜
28¼	17⅝	Ahmans 1.20	6.0	4	11	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2	Aileen			48	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25¾	23⅛	AirPrd .80	2.8	8	461	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	15½	AirbFrt 1.20	6.0	8	148	20½	20	20	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	Akzona .80	6.0	7	75	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
0⅜	6⅝	AlaP dpf.87	13.		22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
90	76⅝	AlaP pf 9	12.		2220	76⅝	d76	76⅝	— ¼
107	91	AlaP pf 11	12.		2340	93	91½	93	+1½
83	65½	AlaP pf 8.28	12.		x50	67	65¾	67	+ ½
16	13⅝	Alasco 1.48	10.	0	1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
31⅞	13½	AlaskIn .56	2.5	19	99	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
36	28½	Albany s 1	3.4	9	39	29⅝	29⅝	29½	+ ¼
8⅝	6⅛	Alberto .36	5.1	8	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
43	31	Albrtsn 1.20	3.1	7	56	40	39¼	39¼	— ¾
42	31⅛	AlcanA 2	5.6	4	1242	36¾	36	36	— ⅛
37⅛	22⅞	AlcoStd 1.40	4.4	7	33	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr .40	6.0	7	80	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
34⅝	18½	AllgCp 1.08a	4.7	5	37	23	22¾	23	— ½
28⅛	24	AlgCp pf2.86	12.		4	24	d23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
12½	6½	AlgAir		3	232	7	6⅝	6⅞	
26⅝	10	AlgAir pf1.87	10.		4	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
26⅝	13¾	AlgLud 1.28	5.7	4	111	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
23½	19	AlgLd pf2.19	11.		13	19⅝	19⅛	19½	
14⅝	9⅞	AlgPw 1.76	12.	6	1493	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
17¼	13⅝	AllanGo s 1	7.8	6	106	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
22⅛	20⅝	Allergan .60	2.2	10	31	27⅝	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
40¼	27⅝	AlldCh 2	4.8		1150	41⅝	41¼	41½	+ ⅜
13½	9⅞	AlldMnt .86	7.4	6	21	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
22¼	10⅝	AlldPd .60	3.1	12	x42	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
27½	20⅝	AlldStr 1.60	6.7	6	181	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ¾
38⅝	27⅞	AllisCh 1.80	5.4	5	196	34	33⅝	33⅝	
21⅝	14½	AlphPr .72a	4.4	7	10	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
60½	43⅝	Alcoa 2.80	5.5	4	207	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ½
24⅞	13½	AlmSug 1	5.1	7	19	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	
45¼	35⅝	Amax s 1.60	4.7	7	264	38⅝	38	38¼	+ ⅛
60	43½	Amax pf 3	6.0		4	50½	50½	50½	— ⅜
35¼	14	Amcord 1.40	6.4	8	34	32⅛	31⅞	32	+ ½
32¼	16⅛	Amrce 1.32	5.7	5	19	23⅝	22⅝	23	— ⅛
48¾	23¼	AHess 1.40b	3.7	5	1195	39½	37	37⅝	—1
107½	56	AHes pf3.50	4.2		16	86	83⅝	83⅝	— ¼
14⅞	9½	AmAir .40	4.8	3	424	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	AmAir wi			425	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅞	16⅝	AAir pf 2.18	12.		14	16⅝	d16½	16⅝	
16½	13	ABoks 1.20	9.7	6	14	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
67½	45½	ABrnds 5	8.2	5	103	61⅝	61	61	
35⅛	28⅝	ABrd pf2.67	8.5	1	13	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ¼
47⅝	32⅝	ABdcsl 1.20	3.0	7	289	40	39½	39½	— ¼
41⅛	34¼	AmCon 2.80	8.8	5	132	35¼	35	35	
22¼	10⅝	ACon pf1.75	9.0		13	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
7¼	2½	ACentry		21	24	4¼	4¼	4¼	
22⅛	23¼	ACyan 1.40	8.0	0	639	27½	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
17	8⅝	AmDist		25		14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
27	17⅝	ADT 1.16	6.6	7	121	17⅝	d17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
22½	18	AEPw 2.22	12.	8	744	18½	18¼	18½	+ ½
26¾	27⅝	AmExp 1.80	8.0	6	427	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	
14⅛	8⅝	AFamil .60b	6.2	4	41	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
22½	10	AGIBd 2e	11.		70	18⅞	18½	18¼	+ ½
21¾	15½	AGnCv 1.44	7.5		53	19½	19	19¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	22¾	AGnIns 1	3.0	5	443	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
16½	9⅞	AHerITL.I .48	4.1	7	5	12	11⅝	11⅝	
21¼	12	AmHoist 1.13	6.0	5	258	19	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅜
29½	24⅝	AHame 1.50	5.7	11	1036	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ¼
35⅝	23⅝	AmHose .80	2.6	12	800	31½	30½	31	+ ⅝
13½	8⅞	AmInvt .40	4.5	6	36	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
36½	18	AMI .80	3.8	9	120	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ½
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs .07a	1.0	3	420	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
47¼	36	ANatR 3.20	7.6	8	310	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	
31½	19½	ASLFl n.80b	4.8	3	20	20¼	19¾	20	
19⅝	10¼	AShip .80a	6.3	41	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
58½	39	AStand 3	6.3	6	71	48	47¾	47¾	— ¼
10¾	6	AStertl .32	4.3	8	159	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
34½	23½	AmStr .80	2.7	4	186	30⅛	29½	29½	— ½
59⅝	54⅞	AmStr pf			236	55	d52½	52½	—2¾
64¾	51⅝	ATT	5	9.6	71870	52¼	51¾	51⅞	+ ½
67⅛	54⅛	ATT pf	4	7.4	19	54¾	54¼	54⅝	
47⅝	39⅞	ATT pf 3.64	9.2		14	39⅝	39½	39½	— ½
49⅛	40⅛	ATT pf 3.74	9.2		1	40½	40½	40½	
14⅞	10¼	AWstWk .92	7.5	5	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
13½	11¼	AWord pf1.25	11.		x10	11½	11½	11½	
14¾	9½	AmesD .40b	3.6	4	6	11½	11½	11½	
42⅞	27¼	Ametek 1.80	4.8	9	22	37⅞	37¼	37¼	+ ½
25¼	15⅝	AmfacC 1.20	6.0	4	331	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	29½	AMPInc .76	2.1	11	169	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+ ¼
19½	10⅝	Ampex .05e	.3	9	186	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
7⅛	2⅞	AmrepCp		6	15	4⅝	4½	4½	
24⅝	14⅛	Amstar 1.35	7.4	7	58	19¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
7¾	6¾	Amst pf .60	10.		2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
43	29¼	Amsted 2	5.9	6	76	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ½
22½	14¾	Analog s		14	57	18⅞	18	18	— ¼
18¾	14⅛	Anchor s1.20	8.1	5	69	15¼	d14¾	14¾	— ⅛
25	18⅛	AnClnv 1.12	5.7	6	44	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Angelica .24	6.2	5	92	6	5½	5½	— ½
19	8½	Anixter .40	2.7	6	35	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ¼
33¾	18⅝	Apache s.40	1.5	11	78	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅜
12½	6⅝	ApldDig		7	64	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ½
11½	5⅛	ApplMg		7	37	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	17½	Arcola 1.12	5.2	5	92	21⅞	21½	21½	— ¼
25⅝	12¾	ArchrD .20b	.9	11	278	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5¼	ArctEn .10e	2.0	9	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	17⅝	ArkPS 2	11.	7	206	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
111	99⅛	ArlPpf 10.70	11.		220	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
15	8¼	ArkBst .60b	7.3	63	22	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
47⅛	28⅝	ArkLGs 2.28	5.2	9	382	43⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	ArlenRlty			73	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
10⅝	5¼	Armada 7	6		35	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27½	17	Armco 1.50	6.2	5	162	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ¼
35	25⅝	Arm sf 2.10	6.9		18	30¼	30¼	30¼	
55	44	Armr pf4.75	11.		x110	44¼	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
19	14⅝	ArmCk 1.10	7.0	7	116	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
44¾	39½	ArmC pf3.75	9.8		x50	39½	d39	39	—1
24½	17⅛	ArmRu 1.20	6.9	4	40	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	7⅞	ArrowE .20r	.8	7	54	24⅛	23¾	23¾	— ½
16½	11	Arvin 1	8.8	4	106	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅜
26¾	31½	Arvin pf 3	9.4		3	21¼	d21¼	21¼	— ¼
31⅛	13⅝	Asarco 1	4.1	3	311	25	24¼	24¼	— ½
45⅝	31	AshOil s 2	5.0	5	215	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—1
21⅝	15⅝	AsdDG 1.50	8.1	7	693	18½	18½	18½	
22⅛	15½	Athlone 1.20	6.7	4	58	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ½
20¾	16¾	AtCyEl 1.84	10.	7	68	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ¼
76⅝	49⅛	AtRich 2.80	3.9	0	1036	73⅝	70⅝	71	—2½
256	167½	AtlRc pf	3	1.2	1	248	248	248	
46¾	41	AtlRc pf3.75	9.0		x150	41½	41½	41½	— ½
91	58¾	AtlRc pf2.80	3.2		22	88	87½	87½	+ ½
20⅝	9½	AtlasCp		2	14	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
41	27¼	AutoDta .64	1.7	16	69	37½	36⅞	37⅛	+ ¼
28¼	10½	AvcoCp 1.20	6.3	2	620	19⅝	19	19	
56	39½	Avco sf 2.20	8.0		7	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
71	49	Avco pf 4.20	8.5		3	50¼	49½	49½	— ⅛
21½	12¾	Avery .60	3.3	7	29	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
36⅝	13¾	Avnet .80	4.8	6	162	20⅝	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
36½	40½	Avon 2.80	6.9	10	1401	41⅛	40½	40⅞	+ ⅛
21½	7⅞	Avdin		10	40	16½	16	16	— ⅜
		— B—B—B —							
63⅝	10⅝	BAV Lig 52c			65	10½	d10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
13⅛	6⅝	Bache .50a	5.1	6	141	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
52	27	Bakrint .60	1.3	15	547	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	— ¾
40½	17½	BaldwU 1.20	4.1	7	82	29¼	28⅝	29	+ ¼
60	28⅝	Bldu pf 2.06	4.5		7	43½	42¾	42¾	+ ⅜

ADVERTISEMENT

Flash...Paris Bourse

OCT. 25, 1979

(in French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1979 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Oct. 25	HIGH-LOW MONT.-WED.	P/E	Is YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. 76, '77, '78	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	Bank	(*)31.40 - 25	167.50	164 - 150	34	6.3	33.17 - 13.51 - 4.88	13,284	Net progress in 1st semester '79 results of bank and most of its subsidiaries.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	985 - 412	540	532 - 530	4	7.8	30.34c - 83.50c - 133.48c	600	First semester 1979 net profit = 41.08 MF vs. 25.18 MF same period 1978.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass food	1000 - 431.50	835	841 - 826	42	3.6	20.12c - 6.04c - 19.69c	2,332	1st semester '79 consolidated turnover = 8,127 MF (+ 12%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air transp.	266 - 185	213	213 - 210.50	10	5.9	13.34 - 16.50c - 22.40c	1,866	1978 net consol. profit 49.7 MF (Fr. 22.40 per share) vs. 36.4 MF.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	168.80 - 123	143.80	143.80 - 138	9	5.9	24.40c - 14.51c - 16.80c	1,672	1st sem. '79 consol. turnover = 3,001 bil. Fr. vs. 2,814 bil. Fr. in '78 (+ 6.7%).
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	171 - 125.80	165.10	165.10 - 163	9	5.1	14.08c - 15.90c - 17.55c	5,768	1st sem. '79 net consol. profit = 50.72 MF vs. 32.75 MF in '78 (+ 55%).
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	87.50 - 52	67	69 - 65.30	—	—	—6.56c - — - —	3,684	Parent company's 1st semester '79 turnover (ex taxes) = 3,059 MF (+ 1.6%).
ELF - AQUITAINE	Petrol	1385 - 445	1200	1199 - 1100	15	1.5	55.63c - 97.00c - 83.00c	17,729	1978 net dividend payment of F. 18 as of July 3.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	387 - 303	326.50	326.90 - 323	4	4.0	54.30c - 69.50c - 81.60c	2,193	1978 net consol. profit = 179 MF vs. 152 MF in 1977 (+17.8%).
FERODO S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	465.10 - 310	325	326 - 323	4	6.4	73.01c - 78.50c - 73.70c	2,204	1st sem. '79 consol. turnover = 3,100 MF up 23% vs. same period '78.
IMETAL	Mining	82.50 - 52	65	67 - 64.50	14	5.8	5.23 - 4.73 - - 4.55	7,944	Copperweld (USA) turnover 1st sem. '79 = $255.5 Mil. vs. $212.8 Mil. (+ 20%).
MATRA	Electronic	9000 - 4899	7740	7620 - 7490	13	1.2	99.79 - 337.70 - 580	259	Matra takes control of Solex. Turnover: France 400 MF., overseas 300 MF.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	600 - 432.50	508	511 - 501	15	2.1	12.71c - 20.80c - 33.06	3,158	1978 net dividend of Fr. 10.50 vs. Fr. 8.40 in '77 (+ 25%).
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLMANN	Chem.min	114.90 - 69	98.20	99 - 98.10	10	5.1	6.00c - 14.80c - 10.20c	25,491	1st semester '79 net consol. profit = 450 MF vs. 150 MF for same period '78.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	481 - 275	278	278 - 275	3	4.9	132.77 - 134.45c - 112.88c	12,312	Peugeot-Citroen & Savas: new holding Co. (Credipar) to finance French car sales.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	229 - 70.20	182	181 - 170	—	3.8	— - — - —	5,450	1st. sem. '79 turnover (ex-taxes) = 10,738 MF vs. 9,176 MF in '78 (+ 17%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	567 - 414	448	445 - 428	11	4.5	47.86c - 44.23c - 41.73c	926	Six months (March 1-Aug. 31) consol. turnover = 1,968 MF (+ 14.6%).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	153.40 - 98	143.50	144 - 139.40	11	4.9	6.34 - 4.37c - 13.00c	18,941	New acetic acid unit will be operational in one year.
ROBECO	Invest Comp	370 - 334.50	341.80	346 - 334.50	—	—	(not relevant)	25,300	Robeco share price up 6.7% during 3rd quarter of 1979.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1960 - 1220	1230	1250 - 1220	—	—	87.48 - 70.00c - —	310	Ski Rossignol Canada takes majority interest in Montreal ski importer.
THOMSON-BRANDT	Electrical Electronic	273 - 85.20	216	215 - 210	10	5.0	28.60 - 27.19 - 21.71c	6,062	1979 group net consolidated profit should progress once again.

(*) Figures adjusted for dividend detachment. (b) Tax credit not included. : Consolidated.

ADVERTISEMENT

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
18½	13⅝	Dayco .56b	4.1	3	44	14	13½	13⅝	— ½
44⅝	33¼	DayHd 1.80	2.0	6	241	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
17⅝	14⅝	DayPL 1.74	12.	8	70	15⅛	14¾	14¾	
41½	30⅝	Deere 1.60	4.5	7	326	35⅝	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	11¾	DelmP 1.28	12.	6	120	12	d11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
47⅝	36½	DeltaA 1.20	3.2	5	103	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	7⅛	Deltona		13	34	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
21⅝	18⅛	DenMfg 1	5.7	6	16	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
27⅝	17⅛	Dennys .88	5.2	6	29	17⅛	d16⅝	17	— ⅛
20	13¾	Dentsply .88	5.3	11	57	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	10	DeSoto 1	9.1	8	10	11	10⅝	11	
15⅝	13	DetEd 1.60	12.	7	265	13¼	13	13	
68½	59	DetE pf5.50	9.2		3	60	59¼	59½	— ¼
93	79	DetE pf 9.32	12.		x280	77½	d77½	77½	—1½
80	62	DetE pf 7.68	13.		x390	61	d59	59	—3
77⅝	60	DetE pf7.45	12.		x30	51	61	61	+ ⅛
27	21⅝	DE pfF 2.75	13.		11	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
27	21⅝	DE pfB 2.75	13.		8	22	d21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
103	90½	DetE pf 9.72	11.		137	87⅝	d87⅝	87⅝	—2⅝
22⅝	17⅝	DetE pr2.28	13.		2	10	10	10	
25⅝	16	Dexter 1	4.7	0	24	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅝
11⅝	8⅛	DiGior .56	6.5	5	63	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	— ½
35	15½	DiGior pf.88	6.3		x200	14	d14	14	—1½
26	21½	DiGior pf2.25	11.		x25	21½	d20¼	21¼	+ ⅜
26½	15½	DialCp 1.20	6.7	5	37	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
43¾	30	Dialnt 2.20b	0.1	7	56	36½	36	36¼	+ ⅜
27½	19	DiamS 1.60	6.7	7	1082	24¼	22⅝	24	
30½	16⅝	Diebold .70	2.7	18	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
66⅝	44⅝	DigitalEq		13	2122	61½	58½	58⅝	—1⅝
14⅝	7	Dillingm .60	5.5	4	71	11½	10⅝	11	+ ¼
27⅝	20½	Dillnorm pf2	8.6		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
23¼	16⅝	Dillon s 1.08	6.2	9	64	17⅝	17⅝	17½	
44⅛	32	Disney .48	1.3	11	259	37¼	36¾	36⅝	
6	1⅝	Divrsfdin		9	58	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	2¼	DivrsNtg			102	6⅝	4	4	
19¼	12	DrPepp .68	6.4	9	5286	12⅛	d10	10⅝	—1⅛
27	14	Documat		7	51	16½	16	16½	
47⅞	34⅛	DreM s 5.50	1.3		65	40	39¼	39½	+ ½
5⅛	3⅛	DentLj .14	3.6	11	79	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
30⅝	25½	Dennly 1	3.7	9	66	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅜
20	11	Dersey .75	5.1	5	32	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
40¼	39½	Dower 1.72	3.8	9	3	54¼	54¼	54½	+ ¼
34⅝	24⅝	DonCh 1.60	5.7	7	076	28½	28	28	
40	21¼	DonJn 1.44	3.8	12	38	37½	36⅝	37½	+ ½
35⅛	23⅝	Dravo 1.28	4.8	7	95	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ⅜
57½	35	Dresstr 1.10	2.3	9	407	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝	
17¼	14¼	DrexB 1.60	11.		12	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ½
20⅝	10	Drevfs .85e	4.9	7	43	17⅝	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
45⅝	37½	duPont s	5.3	6	645	38¾	d37¼	37½	— ¼
46	40	duPont pf3.50	8.9		2	40	d39½	39½	— ½
59½	48	duPont pf4.50	9.6		14	47½	d46	47	—1
26⅝	16½	DukeP 1.40	5.1	6	229	27⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
99⅝	78	DukeP pf 8.70	11.		x10	77	d77	77	—1
93	75¼	Duke pf8.20	11.		x20	76½	76½	76½	—1
28⅝	24¾	Duke pf2.67	11.		3	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
102	79⅝	Duk pfM8.84	11.		x600	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅜
40⅝	30⅝	DunBr 1.76	4.8	13	134	37½	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
17⅛	14	DurLf 1.60	13.	6	179	14¼	14	14	
25	10	DuraPA2.10	12.		x100	18	18	18	
21¾	10	Duq pf	2	11.	x260	10	18	10	
23¼	16⅝	Dua prK2.10	12.		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
19½	15½	Dua pr Z2.31	12.		x180	19½	19½	19½	
11⅝	5	DutchB .16	1.8		55	9	8¼	9	+ ¾
7⅛	4⅝	DynAm .10a	1.9	6	36	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ½
		— E—E—E —							
40⅝	24⅝	EG&G .60	1.7	12	170	35	34½	34½	— ⅜
3¼	1⅝	EMI .19j		70	1571	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ½
27½	22⅝	E Svs s 1	4.2	9	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
25⅝	19	EagleP .88	4.8	7	26	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ½
21¾	16	Easco 1.20	7.5	5	52	16	d15½	16	
11	6¼	EastAir		4	652	6⅝	d 6	5⅛	— ⅛
25¼	20½	EsAir pf2.69	12.		5	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
24	13	EastGf .92	5.7	5	287	17	16¾	16⅝	— ⅛
16¼	13	EastUtl 1.60	12.	8	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
66⅞	49⅝	EsKod 2.40	4.8	8	1432	50⅛	49⅝	49½	— ⅜

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
31½	26¼	NEngT	2.16	10.	7	34	31¾	d31		31	— ¼
15½	9	NYSEG	1.74	11.	6	151	15¾	15½		15½	— ¼
79	60	NYB pf	8.80	11.			z158	81		79½	79½+ ½
18¼	14	NYS pf	2.12	11.		3		18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
2⅛		Newcrp				38		3	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
7½	4	Newell n	.70	8.5	4	8		8⅞	8¼	8¼	
21¼	14	Newhall	.80	2.2	7	20		36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅛
19¾	14	Newmt	1.30a	5.0	5	438		26¾	25¾	26	+ ¼
84		Newt	pf4.50	5.5		4		82	82	82	+2
7¼		Newort	.20	1.5	11	116		13¾	13½	13½	— ½
12½		NiaMP	1.44	12.	6	343		12⅝	d12⅜	12⅝	— ¼
30⅝		NiaMpf	3.60	12.		z420		31	d30¼	31	
33		NiaMpf	3.90	12.		z10		33	33	33	
51		NiaMpf	4.10	12.		z20		50	d50	50	—1
95½		NIMpl	10.60	11.		z100		95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
9½		NiagSh	1.21e	9.5		6		12¾	12¾	12¾	
26⅛		NICOR	2.52	8.7	6	85		29½	28⅝	29⅛	+ ¼
26		NICO	pf3.90	6.6		1		29	29	29	
29⅜		NorNwn	1.92	5.6	4	334		22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ¼
17¼		Norlin	1.60	8.8	4	33		18⅝	18	18⅛	— ½
18⅞		Norris	1.40	7.2	5	64		20	19	19½	+ ½
14⅞		NACool	.64	2.3	7	26		28½	27¼	28⅛	+ ⅜
2⅝		NoAMtg				33		3	2⅝	2⅝	— ½
24¼		NoAPhil	1.70	6.4	4	24		27¼	24¾	26¾	— ¼
8⅝		NoestU	1.10	12.	7	294		9¼	9	9	
11		NCorSL	.70	5.1	4	34		14	13½	13¾	
13¾		NindPS	1.50	11.	7	x164		13¾	d13½	13⅝	
32¼		NorNGs	3	6.7	6	41		44¾	44¼	44¼	+ ⅜
96½		NeNG	pfB.48	8.7		z100		97	96¼	97	—1
21½		NoSt	Pw 2.28	11.	6	100		21⅞	d21¼	21⅜	— ⅞
33¼		NSPw	pf3.60	11.		z330		34	33½	33½	
66		NSPw	pf 7	11.		z108		66¼	d65	65	—1
28¾		NorTel	o.80			339		38½	37⅞	38	— ⅜
4½		Nthaste	o			60		5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ½
27¾		Nortrp	1.80	5.3	5	87		34	33½	33¾	+ ⅜
22⅝		NwstAirl	.80	2.1	7	z162		26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
23		NwtBcp	1.32	5.3	6	79		25	24¾	24⅞	+ ½
17		NwtEnr	s1.20	5.9	6	369		22¼	21¾	22	— ½
23		Nwtind	2.05	4.4	6	208		32¾	32¼	32⅛	— ⅜
22		NwPp	pf2.50	12.		4		21¾	d21¼	21½	— ¼
9		NwMLI	1e	11.	9	35		9⅛	9	9	— ¼
25		NwStW	1.40	7.1	5	1		25¼	25¼	25¼	— ½
22		NorStr	1.40	4.7	6	64		29⅞	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
14⅝		NorStm	1.04b	6.9	7	413		15¼	15	15	— ⅜
32⅝		NortSpl	1.60	4.7		10		34	33¾	33¾	
25½		Nucor s	.36	1.3	4	58		28⅝	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅜
		— O — O — O —									
14¾		OKC	1.20	3.1	8	791		46¾	35¾	38¾	+2¾
14⅝		Oakind	.40	1.4	12	139		27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
14⅞		OccPet	1.25	5.4	4	927		23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ¼
11⅞		OccPet	wt			171		9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
26⅝		OccPf	pf2.16	5.7		6		37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ¼
48½		OccIP	pf3.60	4.8		3		74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅜
20⅛		OccIP	pf2.50	12.		33		20½	20¼	20½	— ¼
17⅛		OccIP	pf2.12	12.		10		17⅛	17½	17⅛	
27¼		Ogden	2	6.6	6	39		36½	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
14		OhioEd	1.76	12.	9	477		14¼	14	14⅛	
38¼		OhEd	pf4.40	11.		z400		39	d38	39	+ ¼
93		OhE	pfB.74	12.		z120		94½	93	93	
43⅝		OhIP	pf 8.04	12.		z110		65	65	65	+1⅜
185⅛		OhPr	pfA 14	13.		z320		108	107⅛	108	
106		OhPr	pfP 14	13.		z580		108	106¼	107¼	— ¼
13⅝		OkIgGE	1.60	11.	9	108		14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
8¼		OkIGE	pf.80	9.4		z490		8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
18⅝		OkIoNG	1.80	9.6	6	x92		19⅛	d18⅞	18¾	— ⅜
15⅝		Olin	1	6.8	6	174		16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
23		Omark	1.12	3.8	4	28		29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ¼
16		Oneida	.52	4.7	4	2		19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
9¼		Oneilko	.84	8.0	4	10		10½	10½	10½	
12½		OranRk	1.56	12.	6	78		12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ½
4⅝		Orange	.20	3.6	3	08		5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
7⅝		OrionC	.30	2.1	6	52		9¼	9½	9¼	+ ⅛
15		OutMar	1.40	11.	6	443		16¼	d12⅛	12¼	—4¼
17⅝		OutletCo	1	5.6	5	44		18		17⅝	
13		OvrthOr	.84	5.7	5	13		15		14¾	14¾+ ⅛
16		OvrnTr	1.24	5.9	4	12		21		21	+ ¼
20¼		OverSh	.500	1.8	6	15		28½		28¼	28¼+ ½
26½		OwenC	1.20	4.8	7	372		25⅝		25⅝	— ½
17½		OwenIll	1.36	6.7	4	150		19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
60		OwnIl	pf4.75	8.1		17		60	d59	59	—1⅜
6		Oxdrill	.68	6.5	5	8		10⅜	10½	10½	
		— P — P — P —									
15⅛		PHH Gp	.80	3.7	10	28		21¾	21⅝	21⅜	— ¼
7½		PNBMI	1.08e	13.		154		8¼	8¼	8½	+ ½
23⅛		PPG	2	6.7	6	174		29⅝	29¼	29¼	
12⅝		PSA		4	113			22⅝	22	22	— ¼
10⅝		PacAS	1.20	12.		56		16¼	d16⅛	16½	— ⅜
31⅝		PacGE	2.44	11.	6	1421		21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ½
19¾		PacLtg	2.24	11.	5	132		20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
38⅛		PacLm	2.40	5.2	12	9		45	44⅝	45	+ ½
7		PNwTel	1.64	9.6	6	3		17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
17		PacPw	1.92	11.	7	187		17½	17¼	17⅜	— ½
12		PacTT	1.40	11.	7	99		12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ½
58		PacTTpf	6	10.		z100		58		58	— ½
10		PacTin	1	5.6	6	2		18		17⅞	17⅞— ⅛
6⅞		Palnew	.44	5.4	4	43		8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
12⅝		PalW	pf1.20	10.		26		12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
13⅝		PalmBc	1.20	7.8	5	50		15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
3		Pamlck	.06t			59		3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
5½		PanAm				$1143		5⅜	5½	5½	— ½
36⅛		PanEP	3.10	6.8	7	72		51¾	51½	51½	
14⅞		PancH	1.14b	6.0	6	25		19	18⅞	19	
10⅝		Paragon	1.08	6.4	8	12		16¾	16⅝	16¾	
18⅛		ParkDr	s .24	.8	11	441		29⅞	29¼	29⅞+ ⅜	
22½		ParHan	1.20	4.4	7	17		27¼	27	27	— ½
14⅝		ParkPn	s.36	2.4	8	77		15¼	14⅝	14⅝— ⅜	
7		PatPtl			193	143		14¼	13¾	13½— ½	
15½		Paylsnw	.60	2.6	9	18		23¼	23	23	— ¼
18⅞		Peabdy	.28b	1.3	8	94		21¼	20⅞	21	— ⅜
6		Penao			32	108		11⅞	10⅞	11⅛+ ½	
13⅞		PenCen			7	133		17¼	16½	16¾— ⅜	
9⅛		PenCn	prA			1		10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+ ⅛	
4¾		PenCn	prB			143		5¼	5⅛	5¼	
2¾		PenOlx				52		3¾	3⅝	3¾+ ⅛	
7½		PennCp	n.12	1.5		508		8⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ½	
25½		Penney	1.76	6.7	7	307		26½	25¾	26¼+ ¼	
17¾		PoPL	2.04	11.	5	144		18⅛	17¾	17¾— ½	
40½		PoPL	pf4.40	11.		z40		39½	d39½	39½—1	
40		PoPL	pf4.50	11.		z120		40¼	d39¼	39¼— ⅜	
78¼		PoPL	pfB.60	11.		z170		78¼	78¼	78¼	
71¾		PoPL	pfB.40	12.		z20		72	72	72	—1
92½		PoPL	pf9.24	10.		z108		92	d92	92	— ½
96		PoPL	pf 11	12.		z480		96	d95½	95½— ½	
104		PoPL	pf 15	12.		z40		105¼	104¼	105¼+1	
70		PoPL	pf 8	11.		z110		70	70	70	
72¼		PoPL	pfB.70	12.		z180		72½	72½	72½	
38¼		Penwil	2.20	7.8	6	53		32⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
26⅛		Pennzoil	2.58	5.7	7	294		46¼	45½	45½— ½	
86¼		Pennz	pfB 0	9.7		z50		82½	82½	82½+1	
9⅛		PeopDr	.24	1.8	8	6		13¼	13⅛	13⅛— ⅛	
31⅝		PeopGs	2.88	8.2	7	161		35⅞	35	35⅛— ⅛	
27⅞		PepsiCo	1.14	4.9	8	515		23⅞	23⅜	23⅞— ½	
19⅝		PerkinE	.52	1.0	11	299		28⅞	28⅛	28½— ¼	
7⅝		Perlec			14	722		15⅝	15½	15½	
29⅝		Petrie		4.6	9	18		30¼	30¼	30¼— ¼	
23¼		PetroIn	s		10	460		23½	d22⅞	23⅛— ¼	
20⅞		PetRs	2.51e	9.6		27		26½	25⅞	26⅛+ ⅛	
19		PetRs	pf1.75	7.3		5		23⅞	23⅜	23⅞+ ½	
29		Pfizer	1.32	3.8	11	1197		35⅝	34½	34½— ⅜	
19⅝		PhelpD	1	4.4	6	744		23⅞	22¾	22¾— ¾	
14⅛		PhloEl	1.80	12.	6	376		14⅝	14½	14½	
36½		PhilE	pf4.48	12.		z370		37½	36½	36½— ½	
82		PhilE	pf9.50	12.		z108		82	d80⅞	80⅞—1⅛	
63		PhilE	pf7.80	12.		z150		63	63	63	
19⅝		PhilSub	1.10	4.3	6	34		25½	25¼	25½— ¼	
21¼		PhilMr	s1.25	3.9	6	693		32⅞	31⅞	32	+ ⅜
3⅝		PhillInd	.28	6.1	2	23		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
28⅞		PhilPet	1.40	3.3	6	1251		42⅞	42¼	42½+ ¼	
9⅛		PhilVH	.60	4.8	4	6		10⅛	10	10	
8⅝		PiedAvi	.24	1.7	4	234		14⅝	14	14⅛+ ¼	
6		Pier1	.15e	1.0	9	118		14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+ ⅛	
32		Pillsbry	1.72	4.0	7	80		35½	25	35	— ¼
23¾		Pioneer s			11	308		24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
21⅝		PitnyB	1.20	5.0	6	151		24	23⅝	24	+ ¼
24⅝		PitnB	pf2.12	8.2		12		26	26	26	
16		Pittsm	1.30	5.2	15	1546		23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	
5		PlanRsc			7	46		5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ½
14½		Plantrn	.16	.9	13	97		18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
10½		Playboy	.12	1.0	14	70		12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
19⅝		Plessey	1e	4.1	8	2		24½	24½	24½	— ¼
17		Pneumo	1	3.8	9	30		26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
11¼		PogoPd	.20b	1.2	11	342		16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
23¼		Polaroid	1	4.3	15	653		24¼	23½	23½	— ⅜
14½		Pndrosa	.60	2.6	4	85		15½	15¼	15⅜	
21½		PopTel	1.16	3.9	4	3		30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
13		Portec	.80b	5.0	7	10		16¼	15⅝	15⅝+ ¼	
78½		Portr	pf5.50	7.2		z10		75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	
14		PortGE	1.70	12.	10	146		14⅛	14	14⅛	
94		PoG	pfI1.50	12.		z250		94½	94	94	— ½
21¼		PorG	pf2.60	12.		2		21⅜	d21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
27½		Pottch	1.32	4.8	6	18		33⅜	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
11⅞		PotmEl	1.40	12.	7	136		12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
34¼		PotEl	pf4.04	12.		z200		34	d34	34	— ½
46		PotEl	pf4.23	9.5		11		44½	d44½	44½—1½	
21⅜		Premier	.81	2.3	10	2		34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ¼
6⅝		Presley	s.36i	4.9	3	126		7½	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅛		PrimeC	s		13	128		16½	15⅝	15⅝+ ¼	
72¾		ProctG	3.40	4.5	18	221		74	73½	73½— ½	
18¼		Proler	.75e	3.4	5	15		22	22	22	— ¼
13¼		PSvCol	1.60	12.10		227		13¼	13¼	13¼— ¼	
19¾		PSCol	pf2.18	11.		2		19½	d19½	19½— ¼	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27	22⅝	PSind	2.32	10.	6	333		22⅞	d22½	22¾	
39½	21	PSInpf	3.50	11.		z450		31	d30	31	
103½	85	PSIn pf	8.96	11.		z20		84¾	d84¾	84¾	— ½
22	17	PSvNH	2.12	14.	5	x785		15¾	d15	15⅛	—1⅞
28	22¼	PSNH	pf2.75	13.		y1100		22	d20½	20½	—1
27¼	22⅝	PSNH	pfZ.81	12.		x7		22	d22¼	21¾	— ⅛
21½	18¼	PSvNM	1.92	10.	7	44		18⅝	18¼	18⅜+ ⅛	
23½	18½	PSvEG	2.20	12.	6	496		19⅛	d18⅝	18⅞— ¼	
15¾	12⅝	PSEG	pf1.40	11.		4		12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
48½	35	PSEG	pf4.30	12.		x900		36½	36½	36½—1	
59½	43⅝	PSEG	pf5.05	12.		z150		43½	d43⅜	43½—1½	
59½	46½	PSEG	pf5.28	11.		z680		46	d45½	46 — ⅛	
24⅝	18½	PSEG	pf2.17	12.		4		18⅝	18¼	18⅝+ ⅛	
117	102	P&E	pf12.25	12.		z100		101½	d101½	101½—1¼	
86	74	PSEG	pfB.08	11.		z10		73⅞	d73⅞	73⅞— ⅜	
107	87¼	PSEG	pfY.62	11.		z100		87	d87	87 —1⅛	
11⅛	5½	PubIck				168		7¼	6⅝	6⅝— ⅜	
5⅝	3½	Puebio			4			3	3½	3½	
6⅛	4	PR Cem			5			4	4⅛	4⅛+ ⅛	
17½	13¾	PgSPL	1.64	12.	7	201		14	d13⅜	13⅞— ½	
41¾	29⅛	Pullmn	1.80	5.1	7	42		35⅞	35⅜	35⅞— ¼	
18½	14⅝	Purex	1.28	8.4	7	90		15½	15¼	15¼— ½	
9¾	3	PurlnFo				64		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+ ½	
33¼	22⅛	PurolJr	1.32	4.8	7	17		27⅞	27¼	27⅛— ¼	
27⅞	21¼	QuakOt	1.40	5.7	6	131		25¼	24⅝	24⅝— ¼	
118	100	QuaO	pfY.56	9.5		z2290		108¼	100½	100½+ ¼	
24½	12¾	QuakSIO	1	5.9	6	228		17½	15⅝	17 — ¼	
18	14	QuakSIO	wi			11		14½	14	14 — ⅜	
33	18¼	Quanex	s 1	4.7	6	5		21⅞	21⅜	21⅜— ⅜	
10⅛	4⅞	Questor	.20	2.9	11	136		7	6⅛	6⅞+ ⅛	
		— R — R — R —									
14⅝	9	RBInd	.24	2.5	7	13		9⅞	9¾	9¾— ⅛	
28¼	21¾	RCA	1.40	7.3	7	338		22⅜	21⅞	21⅞— ¼	
41½	37	RCApt	3.50	9.5		x20		37	37	37	
66¼	51¼	RCApf	4	7.8		3		51¼	51¼	51¼	
12½	8½	RLCs	.44	5.0	4	170		8⅝	8⅝	8¾	
13	8¾	RTE	.65	7.6	6	45		8⅝	d 8⅝	8⅝— ½	
13½	10	RalsPur	.58	5.7	8	2232		10½	10¼	10¼	
14¼	4⅝	Ramad	.12e	1.6	15	1154		8⅝	7⅝	7¾+ ¼	
22	12⅝	Ramco	.76	5.6	7	9		13½	13¼	13½+ ¼	
16¼	11½	RanAm	.40e	3.6	4	107		14⅝	14¼	14¼— ¼	
57	37	RapA	pf2.25	4.2		2		54	54	54 —+1½	
64½	41½	RapA	pf 3	4.9		1		60⅞	60⅞	60⅞—1⅛	
37	21¾	Raybt	1.68b	7.3	5	16		23¼	22	22 — ¼	
22⅞	14¼	Raymdinf	1	6.8	4	55		15	14¾	14¾— ½	
61¼	42½	Raytm	1.60	3.0	9	780		53⅝	52⅝	53¼+ ½	
33⅝	16⅛	RaodBcl	1	3.4	18	145		29⅝	28⅝	29 + ⅜	
16⅛	10⅝	RtRef	1.52e	15.	7	18		11⅛	10⅞	11	
3⅛	3⅛	Redman	.14e	2.1	5	151		6⅝	6½	6⅝+ ⅛	
10¼	7⅛	ReeceCp	.40	7.2	6	2		8⅝	8¼	8⅝+ ⅜	
33⅝	24⅝	ReevsB	2	7.3	5	6		25½	25¼	25¼— ½	
16½	10⅝	ReichCh	.74	6.3	12	x19		11⅝	11¼	11⅝+ ¼	
70⅝	29¼	ReinEl	1.68	2.4	14	10		68¼	68	68 — ¼	
55⅝	21½	RelGp	2	4.3	5	469		47	46¼	46½— ½	
83¼	48⅝	RelG	pf 2.20	3.1		2		71½	70¼	70¼— 2¼	
26⅝	21¼	RelG	pf 2.60	13.		3		21¼	21¼	21¼	
27½	23½	RelIn	pfZ.40	12.		7		23¼	d23¼	23¼— ¼	
9⅝	5¾	ReoAir	.20	3.3	4	696		6¼	5⅝	6 — ¼	
4	¼	RepAir	wi			567		⅜	⅜	⅜—1-16	
30	11⅝	RepCp	.60b	3.4	4	35		17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+ ½	
25⅝	13⅞	RepFnS	s.92	4.3	4	52		21⅝	21½	21½— ¼	
2¼	1⅛	RepMtg				3		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+ ¼	
21	21¼	RepSt	2	7.8	3	48		25⅝	25⅝	25½	
38	20⅝	RepTex	1	4.3	6	52		23½	23¼	23½	
30⅝	9	ResOil	.30	1.8	14	789		u30⅞	30½	30½— ⅜	
45	19⅛	ReSOil	pf1.73	3.9		28		45	44⅝	44⅝+ ¼	
22⅝	20⅝	RevcoD	.88	3.1	10	51		25½	25⅛	25½+ ¼	
17⅝	17⅛	Revere				3		30	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+ ¼
55⅝	44½	Revlon	1.56	3.5	11	1398		46	d44⅝	44½—1⅝	
22½	12⅛	Rexham	.40	4.5	6	39		13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
19⅝	15¼	Rexnrd	.96	6.1	5	50		15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+ ¼	
66⅝	54½	Reynin	4.20	6.8	6	398		61⅝	61½	61¾	
78½	60	ReynIn	pfZ.25	3.2		2		70¼	70¼	70¼— ⅜	
58¾	46½	ReynIn	pf4.10	8.8		43		46½	46½	46½+ ½	
39⅝	28⅝	ReyMtl	2.20	7.1	3	125		31⅝	31	31 — ¾	
35	16½	RichCo	1.20	4.8	6	40		26	24½	24½—1	
26	19¾	RchMer	1.20	5.2	7	44		23¾	23½	23½— ⅜	
18¾	15¼	RiegelT	1.60	9.7	6	10		16½	16¼	16½— ½	
28⅝	23½	RioGran	1	3.6	4	136		29¼	28	28 — ⅛	
20	13⅛	RioGr	pf .80	5.3		50		15½	15	15 + ¼	
26⅛	16⅝	RiteAid	.65	2.0	9	19		22¾	22⅝	22⅝— ¼	
22¼	16⅛	Robshw	1.20	8.0	6	43		16⅝	16¼	16¼	
33⅝	22⅝	Roblan	1.90	6.4	5	13		29¾	29½	29½— ½	
12	8¼	Robins	.40	4.7	8	144		8⅝	8⅝	8½+ ½	
18⅝	14⅝	RochG	1.48	9.9	6	30		14⅝	d14⅜	14⅝— ¼	
20⅝	16⅛	RochTl	1.56	9.6	6	32		16⅝	16⅛	16¼— ¼	
19½	10⅛	Rockwell	11		5	17		15⅝	15⅛	15⅝— ⅜	
46⅝	30⅝	Rockwl	2.60	6.4	6	95		41⅝	40¾	40¾— ½	
114½	78¼	RkInt	pf4.75	4.8		7		108	108	108 —1	
41½	28	RkInt	pf1.35	3.7		2		36½	36½	36½— ½	
47⅜	30½	RohmH	2	6.8	6	36		40	39¾	39¾— ¼	
19¼	10	Rohrind			4	45		13¼	13⅛	13⅛+ ⅛	
31¾	16¼	Rollins	.72	2.9	11	492		24⅝	24⅜	25 —1¼	
40	28⅝	Rolm s			18	171		32	31⅝	31⅝	
4⅝	2½	Ronson				53		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅝	9⅝	Roper s	.90	9.1	5	73		10	9¾	9⅞	
28½	13⅝	Rorer	.84	5.8	8	177		14⅝	14¼	14¼	
48¾	15	Rosario	.60	1.3	15	782		u58	47⅝	47¾—1	
33⅝	15½	Rowan	.18		3	12		36	30½	30½+ ⅜	
18¼	11⅝	RC Cos	1.04	7.8	17	78		13⅝	13	13¼+ ⅜	
80¾	57⅝	Reylo	5.53e	7.3	4	291		76	75¼	75⅝	
29	21¼	Rubbrm	.

Chicago Futures

October 25, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.25	4.42½	4.28½	4.34½	—.02½
Mar	4.54	4.54	4.47	4.50½	—.03½
May	4.63	4.63	4.55	4.59¼	—.03½
Jul	4.64	4.64	4.55	4.59¾	—.03¼
Sep	4.67	4.69	4.67	4.69	—.03
Dec	4.81	4.83	4.80	4.83	—.03
Sales Wed. 74,075.					
Total open interest Wed. 58,176, off 257 from Tues.					
CORN					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.72	2.72	2.65	2.65¼	—.04¼
Mar	2.89	2.89	2.83¼	2.83¾	—.04¼
May	3.02	3.02	2.96	2.96¼	—.04¼
Jul	3.09	3.09	3.04½	3.04½	—.05½
Sep	3.11½	3.11½	3.08	3.08½	—.05½
Dec	3.14½	3.15	3.11	3.11¼	—.05¾
Sales Wed. 54,005.					
Total open interest Wed. 178,008, up 2,134 from Tues.					
SOYBEANS					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	6.46	6.49	6.42½	6.44½	—.01½
Jan	6.69	6.71½	6.64½	6.67¼	.
Mar	6.91	6.94½	6.87½	6.91	+.01¾
May	7.10	7.15	7.07½	7.11¼	+.01½
Jul	7.29	7.31	7.24½	7.29	+.02¼
Aug	7.38	7.39	7.33	7.36	+.00¼
Sep	7.33	7.41	7.33	7.38	+.02
Nov	7.42	7.49	7.39	7.45	+.03
Sales Wed. 35,635.					
Total open interest Wed. 114,724, up 134 from Tues.					
SOYBEAN MEAL					
100 tons; dollars per ton					
Dec	180.50	181.30	179.30	180.90	+1.00
Jan	183.50	184.20	182.40	184.00	+1.10
Mar	188.50	188.80	187.10	188.30	+.80
May	193.00	193.00	191.50	192.20	+.30
Jul	196.50	197.80	195.50	196.50	+.20
Aug	199.00	199.00	197.80	199.00	.
Sep	200.00	201.50	200.00	201.00	+1.00
Oct	201.50	203.00	201.50	203.00	+2.00
Dec	202.50	205.50	202.50	203.50	+2.00
Sales Tues. 11,629.					
Total open interest Tues. 55,378, up 862 from Mon.					
SOYBEAN OIL					
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Dec	25.55	25.70	25.35	25.52	+ .10
Jan	25.40	25.45	25.15	25.37	+ .15
Mar	25.45	25.45	25.11	25.37	+ .20
May	25.50	25.55	25.30	25.52	+ .15
Jul	25.80	25.80	25.55	25.78	+ .20
Aug	25.75	25.85	25.70	25.80	+ .15
Sep	25.90	25.90	25.80	25.85	+ .15
Oct	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	+ .03
Dec	26.05	26.10	26.05	26.10	+ .13
Jan	26.15	26.15	26.15	26.15	+ .12
Sales Wed. 13,378.					
Total open interest Wed. 45,530, up 1,206 from Tues.					
OATS					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.46	1.46¼	1.44¼	1.44¼	—.02
Mar	1.59½	1.59½	1.57½	1.57½	—.02¼
May	1.67¼	1.67½	1.65¼	1.65¼	—.02½
Jul	.	.	.	1.69¾	—.01¾
Sep	.	.	.	1.72¾	—.02
Sales Wed. 709.					
Total open interest Wed. 5,883, up 27 from Tues.					

Old Court
DOLLAR COMMODITY TRUST
Prices on October 22, 1979
U.S. $38.42 Bids; U.S. $40.87 Offer.
Next dealing date November 7, 1979
N.M. ROTHSCHILD ASSET MANAGEMENT (C.I.) LTD.
P.O. Box 58, Guernsey C.I.
TEL: Guernsey 26741. Telex: 41509.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	67.05	67.97	66.60	67.75	+ .95
Jan	68.00	69.32	68.00	69.32	+1.50
Feb	69.60	70.85	69.35	70.77	+1.32
Apr	70.85	71.75	70.25	71.75	+1.50
Jun	72.25	73.17	72.00	73.15	+1.48
Aug	71.45	72.12	71.25	72.12	+1.50
Oct	70.70	71.20	70.25	71.30	+1.50
Dec	71.25	71.80	71.25	71.80	+ .70
Est. sales: 9,057; sales Wed. 17,665.					
Total open interest Wed. 56,774, off 190 from Tues.					
FEEDER CATTLE					
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	79.75	80.97	79.60	80.97	+1.22
Jan	82.05	82.85	81.56	82.77	+1.00
Mar	82.60	83.80	82.25	83.75	+1.40
Apr	83.00	84.20	82.50	84.10	+1.30
May	83.00	84.25	82.60	84.10	+1.18
Aug	81.60	83.00	81.75	83.00	+1.35
Sep	82.00	82.10	81.90	82.10	+ .60
Est. sales: 2,435; sales Wed. 1,772.					
Total open interest Wed. 12,763, up 478 from Tues.					
LIVE HOGS					
30,000 cents per lb.					
Dec	36.20	37.00	36.05	36.72	+ .82
Feb	38.40	39.27	38.25	39.15	+1.20
Apr	37.15	38.10	37.15	37.85	+1.05
Jun	40.45	41.20	40.40	41.12	+1.20
Jul	41.10	42.47	41.10	42.25	+1.15
Aug	40.90	41.30	40.75	41.25	+ .85
Oct	40.40	40.60	40.40	40.60	+ .70
Dec	42.50	43.40	42.50	43.40	+1.15
Est. sales: 6,367; sales Wed. 7,096.					
Total open interest Wed. 24,102, off 80 from Tues.					
PORK BELLIES					
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	44.85	46.30	44.85	46.25	+1.80
Mar	45.10	46.45	45.05	46.42	+1.80
May	46.10	47.65	46.10	47.57	+1.77
Jul	47.15	48.70	47.15	48.65	+1.75
Aug	45.95	47.45	45.95	47.45	+1.70
Est. sales: 4,651; sales Wed. 5,256.					
Total open interest Wed. 22,311, off 89 from Tues.					
op-nv-1025 1437edt					
ICED BROILERS					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb;					
Oct	36.50	36.75	36.45	36.75	+ .25
Nov	36.75	37.00	36.70	37.00	+ .05
Dec	39.20	39.20	39.12	39.12	+ .02
Jan	.	.	41.90	.	.
Feb	43.40	43.40	43.37	43.37	+ .27
Mar	.	.	43.75	.	.
Apr	.	.	43.75	+ .15	
Sales Wed. 26.					
Total open interest Wed. 1,290, off 13 from Tues.					
SHELL EGGS					
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Nov	56.75	57.00	56.75	57.00	+ .85
Dec	61.25	61.95	61.25	61.95	+ .70
Jan	.	.	.	57.75	.
Est. sales: 21; sales Wed. 25.					
Total open interest Wed. 349, off 1 from Tues.					
LUMBER					
100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	232.00	236.00	231.00	233.90	—1.20
Jan	213.00	213.80	209.60	209.90	—3.10
Mar	198.50	204.00	198.50	200.30	—2.30
May	198.50	205.50	197.70	199.00	— .40
Jul	197.20	199.70	196.50	197.60	+ .10
Sep	196.00	197.50	195.20	195.40	— .60
Est. sales: 4,281; sales Wed. 3,286.					
Total open interest Wed. 10,945, off 203 from Tues.					
PLYWOOD					
76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	183.50	185.30	182.70	184.00	+ .40
Jan	178.00	180.00	176.50	178.00	+1.30
Mar	180.00	182.50	179.00	181.00	+1.70
May	182.50	184.80	181.70	183.00	+1.30
Jul	185.30	187.00	184.50	186.00	+1.50
Sep	186.00	189.00	186.00	187.50	+1.30
Nov	187.00	190.50	187.50	189.00	+1.50
Jan	189.40	192.50	189.40	191.00	+1.50
Mar	190.50	191.00	190.50	191.00	— .50
Sales Wed. 769.					
Total open interest Wed. 3,816, off 40 from Tues.					
U.S TREASURY BILLS					
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	87.45	87.65	87.38	87.46	—.09
Mar	87.90	88.22	87.90	88.03	+.01
Jun	88.60	88.97	88.60	88.81	.
Sep	89.40	89.74	89.40	89.55	.
Dec	89.97	90.32	89.97	90.07	—.05
Mar	90.50	90.73	90.50	90.54	+.03
Jun	90.80	91.05	90.80	90.98	+.06
Sep	90.94	91.12	90.94	90.99	—.01
Est. sales: 11,373; sales Wed. 12,456.					
Total open interest Wed. 35,441, off 468 from Tues.					
GNMA					
(8 pct. $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	74-00	75-00	74-00	74-21	—17
Mar	73-23	74-20	73-23	74-09	—17
Jun	73-30	74-21	73-27	74-12	—14
Sep	73-25	74-32	73-25	74-14	—15
Dec	73-27	74-28	73-27	74-18	—12
Mar	73-27	74-27	73-27	74-20	—07
Jun	74-02	74-15	74-02	74-15	—04
Sep	73-27	74-10	73-25	74-08	—05
Dec	73-16	73-30	73-16	73-30	—07
Mar	73-17	73-21	73-17	73-17	—11
Jun	73-11	73-14	73-11	73-14	—17
Sales Wed. 10,206 contracts.					
Total open interest Wed. 76,808, up 619 from Tues.					
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS					
($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	14.85	15.05	14.82	15.01	+ .06
Mar	14.35	14.35	14.17	14.29	+ .04
Jun	12.88	13.10	12.88	13.09	— .19
Sep	.	.	.	12.61	+ .26
Sales Wed. 129 contracts.					
Total open interest Wed. 1,220, up 20 from Tues.					
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS					
(8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.)					
Dec	78-15	79-18	78-15	79-10	—20
Mar	78-20	79-21	78-19	79-13	—17
Jun	78-25	79-26	78-25	79-19	—12
Sep	78-30	80-06	78-30	79-27	—07
Dec	78-30	80-12	78-20	79-30	—07
Mar	78-30	80-05	78-30	80-00	—07
Jun	79-28	80-10	79-18	80-02	—04
Sep	79-20	80-00	79-15	80-00	—02
Dec	78-30	80-02	78-30	79-30	—03
Mar	79-18	80-00	79-18	79-27	—02
Jun	78-24	80-05	78-24	79-25	—04
Sales Wed. 18,607 contracts.					
Total open interest Wed. 69,765, up 334 from Tues.					
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Dec		.8490	.8511	.8485	.8488	+20
Mar		.8510	.8528	.8505	.8505	+12
Jun		.8555	.8555	.8525	.8540	+20
Sep		.8555	.8557	.8533	.8557	+09
Dec		.	.	.	.8540	.
Est sales 2,193; sales Wed. 1,148.						
Total open interest Wed. 10,843, off 29 from Tues.						
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.						
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.						
Dec		2.1155	2.1175	2.1110	2.1125	— 35
Mar		2.1170	2.1190	2.1135	2.1135	— 45
Jun		2.1200	2.1200	2.1135	2.1135	— 45
Sep		.	.	.	2.1150	— 10
Est sales 2,204; sales Wed. 4,691.						
Total open interest Wed. 8,436, off 1,547 from Tues.						
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.						
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.						
Dec		.5608	.5611	.5595	.5600	—.03
Mar		.5695	.5699	.5683	.5686	—.08
Jun		.5765	.5765	.5765	.5765	—.12
Sep		.5822	.5822	.5822	.5822	+.12
Est sales 998; sales Wed. 2,716.						
Total open interest Wed. 6,808, off 109 from Tues.						
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.						
DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.						
No open contracts						
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.						
Dec		.	.	.	.24000	
Est sales 0; sales Wed. 0.						
Total open interest Wed. 4, unchanged from Tues.						
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.						
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.						
Dec		.004325	.004329	.004309	.004315	—.06
Mar		.004389	.004400	.004378	.004386	—.07
Est sales 375; sales Wed. 500.						
Total open interest Wed. 4,645, off 122 from Tues.						
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.						
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.						
Dec		.6145	.6161	.6116	.6110	—.34
Mar		.6313	.6330	.6286	.6291	—.32
Jun		.6475	.6475	.6430	.6435	—.33
Sep		.	.	.	.6580	.
Est sales 1,562; sales Wed. 1,650.						
Total open interest Wed. 10,781, off 365 from Tues.						
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.						

New York Futures

October 25, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.27	6.27	6.20	6.25	+0.01
Mar	7.20	7.20	7.14	7.24	.
Apr	8.59	8.59	8.85	8.95	—0.05
May	9.65	9.83	9.56	9.83	—0.07
Est. 887; sales Wed. 761.					
Total open interest Wed. 4,809, up 49 from Tues.					
COFFEE 'C'					
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	214.50	215.00	213.00	214.95	+ 0.10
Mar	199.75	200.75	198.75	200.22	— 0.30
May	194.50	194.99	193.24	194.60	— 0.50
Jul	192.50	192.50	192.00	193.47	+ 2.17
Sep	193.00	194.00	191.80	192.68	— 0.85
Dec	191.50	192.25	191.50	192.03	— 0.18
Mar	190.00	192.00	190.00	191.83	— 0.67
Est. 2,435; sales Wed. 2,664					
Total open interest Wed. 14,573, up 229 from Tues.					
SUGAR NO. 11					
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	13.50	13.95	13.50	13.98	+1.04
Mar	14.17	14.17	14.07	14.17	0.50
May	14.25	14.28	14.18	14.28	0.59
Jul	14.43	14.46	14.35	14.46	0.50
Sep	14.55	14.60	14.55	14.60	0.50
Oct	14.72	14.20	14.68	14.82	0.50
Mar	15.11	15.11	15.11	15.11	0.50
Est. 6,610; sales Wed. 12,655.					
Total open interest Wed. 72,690, up 1,465 from Tues.					
COCOA					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	121.05	123.20	121.00	122.25	—2.75
Mar	124.20	125.90	124.00	124.50	—2.70
May	127.50	128.90	127.10	127.30	—2.80
Jul	130.00	131.10	129.80	130.20	—2.65
Sep	133.69	134.00	133.69	133.30	—2.55
Dec	2.995	2.995	2.995	3.000	.
Est. 1,400; sales Wed. 1,438.					
Total open interest Wed. 6,794, up 230 from Tues.					
ORANGE JUICE.					
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	103.30	107.00	103.30	106.00	+2.45
Jan	94.15	96.30	94.10	96.30	+1.95
Mar	95.50	97.50	95.50	97.50	+1.75
May	97.00	99.30	97.00	99.10	+1.00
Jul	100.80	101.00	100.80	100.90	+1.50
Sep	101.20	101.20	101.20	102.40	+1.30
Jan	96.00	97.00	96.00	97.65	+2.15
Est. 500; sales Wed. 540.					
Total open interest Wed. 7,153, up 56 from Tues.					
COTTON, No. 2.					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	64.90	65.60	64.88	65.55	+0.54
Mar	65.65	66.70	65.60	65.97	+0.29
May	66.90	67.30	66.90	67.15	+0.25
Jul	68.20	68.50	68.05	68.45	+0.37
Oct	68.81	68.81	68.81	68.95	+0.05
Dec	69.50	69.70	69.50	69.70	+0.20
Mar	71.00	71.80	70.85	70.85	.
Est. 5,150; sales Wed. 4,992.					
Total open interest Wed. 38,899, up 410 from Tues.					
Copper					
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	88.10	87.70	87.90	89.65	+0.75
Jan	88.40	89.40	88.40	90.05	+0.65
Mar	89.40	91.00	89.40	90.95	+0.65
May	91.70	91.70	90.30	91.65	+0.70
Jul	90.65	92.30	90.60	92.30	+0.70
Sep	91.40	93.25	91.40	93.00	+0.75
Dec	92.15	93.20	92.15	93.65	+0.75
Mar	93.30	94.00	93.30	94.25	+0.75
May	93.98	93.90	93.90	94.65	+0.75
Est. 6,000; sales Wed. 9,203.					
Total open interest Wed. 58,321, up 113 from Tues.					
N.Y. SILVER					
5,000 troy oz.; cents troy oz					
Oct	1725.0	1725.0	1718.0	1717.5	—19.5
Dec	1750.0	1765.0	1774.0	1765.0	—26.0
Jan	1770.0	1774.0	1764.0	1765.5	—26.5
Mar	1815.0	1824.0	1800.0	1806.0	—27.0
May	1829.0	1829.0	1830.0	1832.0	—28.5
Jul	1874.0	1874.0	1862.0	1858.0	—30.0
Sep	1890.0	1893.0	1880.5	1884.0	—31.0
Dec	1920.0	1920.0	1920.0	1923.0	—32.0
Est. 8,000; sales Wed. 8,790.					
Total open interest Wed. 147,483, off 3,794 from Tues.					
PLATINUM					
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	508.00	508.00	503.00	504.70	—6.70
Jan	508.50	508.50	502.00	505.00	—7.10
Apr	508.00	512.50	507.00	509.00	—6.90
Jul	519.00	519.00	514.50	515.20	—6.90
Oct	521.00	521.00	520.00	521.00	—6.60
Jan	534.00	534.00	529.80	526.50	—6.40
Est. 1,037; sales Wed. 1,534.					
Total open interest Wed. 7,691 off 288 from Tues.					
GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	391.00	394.00	388.50	388.60	— 7.30
Dec	398.50	400.00	394.00	394.70	— 7.50
Feb	408.10	410.00	404.00	405.20	— 8.00
Apr	419.80	421.00	415.00	415.30	— 8.10
Jun	429.80	430.00	426.50	424.90	— 8.20
Aug	438.30	438.30	437.00	434.40	— 8.30
Oct	446.70	448.50	446.70	443.50	— 8.40
Dec	446.00	458.00	446.00	452.50	— 8.50
Feb	466.50	466.50	466.50	461.30	— 8.50
Apr	475.00	475.00	474.00	469.90	— 8.50
Jun	481.50	481.50	481.50	478.50	— 8.50
Aug	491.00	491.00	491.00	487.10	— 8.50
Est. 16,000; sales Wed. 23,173.					
Total open interest Wed. 172,977, up 1,203 from Tues.					

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
10561 Abitibi	$17¼	17	17	— ⅜
700 Acklands	$14	14	14	— ¼
9250 Agnico E	$7	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
1500 Agra Ind A	480	475	480	—10
22945 Alta Gas A	$21⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅝
100 Alta Nat	$57	57	57	— 1
500 Algo Cent	$19	19	19	.
88677 Am Bonza	$31⅞	31¼	31½	— ½
500 Andres W A	$10	9⅞	10	.
600 Argus C pr	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.
500 Asbestos	$36⅝	35⅝	36½	— ⅛
1450 Atco A	$16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
10098 BP Can	$32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
17600 Bank N S	$21⅝	21⅛	21¼	— ½
9000 Bklon B	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
500 Beth Cop	$16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
1320 Bralor Res	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
1150 Bramalea	$16¼	15⅝	16	— ⅜
400 Brenda M	$21	20½	20½	— ½
5150 BCFP	$22¼	22	22	— ½
2225 BC Pipe	$15⅝	15¼	15⅝	.
4560 Brunswk	$8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
500 Budd Can	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2120 CAE	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
2600 Cad Fry	$16⅝	16¼	16½	— ½
5685 Cal Pow A	$41¼	40	40	—1½
28750 Camflo	$14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—1⅛
10400 C Nor West	$13⅞	13	13⅛	— ⅛
400 C Packrs	$28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
3250 Can Perm	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
31945 Can Trust	$22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
401 C Tung	$19	19	19	— 1
600 CCoalesy A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
1330 Cdn Cel	$7½	7½	7½	.
300 CGE	$28⅝	28½	28½	—2½
71212 CI Bk Com	$23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
9820 CP Inve	$30¼	29⅞	30	.
4520 Cdn Tire A	$25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
1000 C Utilities	$17½	17	17½	+ ½
80 Candel Oil	$51	50½	51	.
5583 Cara	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅝
2400 Cassiar	$10⅛	10	10	.
19000 Celanese	465	450	465	+ 5
3700 Cherokee	$10½	10½	10½	.
200 CHUM	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	.
6700 Con Distrb	$10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
12314 Cons Gas	$22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
8700 Con Foresty	320	305	310	— 5
4500 Conwest	$6⅛	5⅞	6	.
39335 Coseka R	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4900 Craigmt	56	54	54	— ⅛
200 Crush Intl	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	.
10550 Cyprus	$14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ⅜
23400 Cror Res	$12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
67685 Dom Dev	$10⅝	10	10½	— ⅜
1505 Dom A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10070 Denison	$29⅝	29	29	— ⅛
6078 Dickson	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5325 D Bridge	$33½	33⅛	33½	.
2904 Dofasco A	$31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅜
2950 Dom Store	$18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
602 Du Pont A	$22¼	22	22	— ⅝
1100 Dylex L A	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
400 Electhom A	405	400	400	—10
9850 Emco	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
6575 Falcon C	$7⅝	7⅛	7½	— ⅜
5115 Fibrg Nlk A	$68	66½	67	— 1
4600 Fed Ind A	$6⅝	6½	6½	.
2400 Francana	$11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
225 Fraser	$14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
4900 G M Res	$5¼	$	$	— ⅛
750 G Distrb A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	.
8900 G Distrb w	175	145	175	—14
19700 Gibraltar	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
300 Goodyear	$20	20	20	.
3000 Granduc	215	205	210	—10
400 GL Forest	$43½	43	43½	— ½
212 Greyhnd	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
416 H Group A	405	400	400	— $
2800 Hard Crp A	245	242	245	+ $
2775 Harlequin	$16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅛
4000 Hawker	$14¼	13½	13⅝	.
500 Hayes D	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅝
2850 H Bay Co	$25¼	25	25	— ¼
13500 IAC	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
1850 Indal	012½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
1400 Industmin	$17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅜
300 Inglis	$14½	14½	14½	.
1410 Inland Gas	$13⅛	13	13½	.
1211 Int Mogul	$6	5½	6	+ ½
12010 Inter Pipe	$14⅛	14½	14⅛	.
25 Inv Grp A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
3400 Ivaco	$13½	13⅛	13½	.
2784 Jannock	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ½

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, October 25, 1979

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
14130 Kaiser Re	$25½	24⅝	25⅛	+
12100 Kam Kotia	470	455	460	—
570 Kelsey H	$22½	22½	22½	+
6335 Kerr Add	$11⅛	11½	11½	—
12146 Labatt A	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—
3490 Locana	$6	5⅞	5⅞	—
600 LOnt Cem	$5⅛	5	5	—
5583 LL Lac	430	400	410	—
1200 Lob Co A	395	385	395	+
1100 Lob Co B	385	380	380	—
3987 MICC	$10¾	10¼	10¼	—
2400 Mclan H A	$21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—
15105 MB Ltd	$22½	22⅛	22⅛	—
5074 Esl Mtrlc	175	175	175	+
502 Mohan A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	.
949 Molson B	321	31	31	—
19159 Moore	$33¾	33⅛	33⅛	—
1450 Murphy	$23½	23	23	—
900 Nat Trust	324	24	24	—
123868 Noranda	$18	17⅞	17⅞	—
24908 Norcen	$24	23⅝	23⅝	—
32225 N'Tecm B w	$23½	22⅝	23⅛	—
12 Nowsco W	$34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+
30935 Oakwood P	$12⅝	11⅞	12	—
21300 Ocelot B	$24½	23⅝	23⅝	—
14998 Oshawa A	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—
12650 Page Pet	$16¼	15⅝	15⅝	—
20600 Pamour A	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—
8300 PanCon P	$60	59⅝	59⅝	—
14730 Pembina

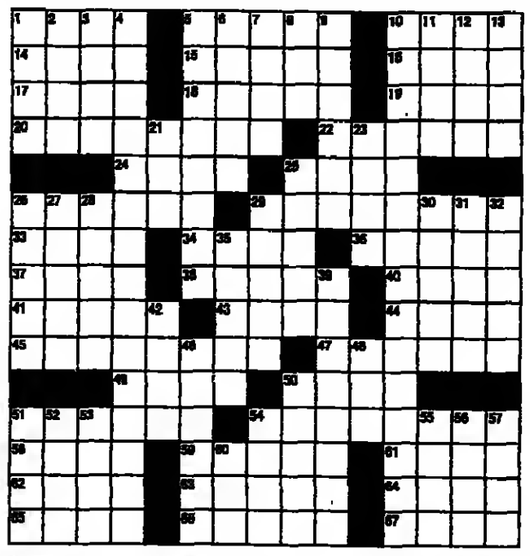
AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
9⅜	AAR	.44	4.2	6	4	18½	10¾	10⅜	— ⅛	
6⅝	APS	.44	6.0	5	24	7½	7⅛	7⅜	— ½	
1	ATI				10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛	
6⅝	AVC			2	28	7½	7	7	+ ½	
3¼	AZL			9	68	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛	
4½	AZL pf	.48	11.		2	4½ d	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛	
6½	AbrdMt	.40	3.7	7	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜		
7⅜	AcmeU	.34	2.6	13	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛	
2⅜	Action				25	3	2⅜	3	+ ½	
7¼	ActonCp	.30b	3.0	6	24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛	
13¾	AdamR s		14	7	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛		
13¼	AdobeO	.28	.6	29	45	26⅛	35	35⅛	—1	
1⅛	AegisCp		8	42	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜			
9½	AeroFlo	.50e	3.9	4	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜		
2⅛	Aeronca			4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ½	
5⅜	AffCap	.10e	1.7		3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		
4⅜	AffilHsp	.28	5.9	10	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
16¼	AffilPub	.80	3.0	7	8	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	—1	
5⅜	AfterBis	.32	5.8	7	13	5½	5½	5½	+ ½	
4⅜	AirExpr n		18		6	4½	4½	4½		
4⅜	AlskAir	.30r	5.9	9	56	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛		
2⅜	AlbaW	.10e	2.9	3	2	3½	3½	3½		
5	Alcolac	.10	1.8	9	1	10	10	10		
2⅜	AlsAir	wtO			1	3¼	2⅛	3¼		
27½	AlgAir	pf 3	11.		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—1	
5⅜	AlmySt	.20e	3.3	7	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ½	
3⅜	Alphain	.10e	.8	10	189	12⅞	12¼	12¼		
8¼	AltamII	.20e	1.4	4	3	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	— ½	
13-16	Altec		.44	2		⅜	⅜	⅜		
12	AlterFd	.50	2.0	0	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛	
39	Alcoa	pf3.75	9.6	2200	3	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛	
16⅛	AmAdd	.40	2.4	9	170	17¼	17	17	— ⅜	
8⅜	AmAgro	s.20	2.3	0	38	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ½	
6⅜	AmBilt	.12e	1.4	5	10	8⅜	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛	
26	AmBrd	wt			2	35¼	35½	35½	— ⅛	
7½	ABusPd	.40	3.6	6	0	11	11	11	+ ⅛	
1⅜	AmCapCo				2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ½	
7	AGorPd	.24	2.4	6	28	15⅜	14½	14⅛	—1½	
2¼	Alsrsell	.06e	2.4	2	67	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛	
5⅛	AmAzeA	.48	5.5	6	13	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ½	
6½	AmAzeB	.48	5.4	6	12	9½	8⅜	8⅞	— ⅜	
30¾	AmMig	.2e	2.9	10	7	70	70	70	+ ¼	
8⅛	AmBld s			14	44	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜		
8⅛	AMotIn	.30	2.2	4	21	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛	
22⅜	AmPetr	2.50	7.8	6	38	32¼	31½	32		
7⅜	APrecs	.40	4.6	6	7	9	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜	
5⅜	AscIE				26	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛	
2½	Andrea	.32	7.3	9	6	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜		
8½	AngloC	.20e	1.2	8	105	16⅜	16¼	16½		
6⅛	Anthony	.40	4.6	4	15	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ½	
7½	ApTDis	.16	1.8	9	3	9	9	9		
3½	ApldDev			16	178	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜		
15⅜	ArdCd	0.47		175	28⅛	27⅜	28	— ⅜		
6⅜	Arundel	.10e	1.3	4	149	7½	7⅜	7½		
12	Asamer	g.40			298	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ½	
⅜	AskinSvc				26	2	2⅜	3	+ ⅜	
6⅜	Astrax			0	24	11	11	11	+ ⅛	
4⅜	Atlnfo	.15e	2.9	7	25	7	7	7	+ ⅛	
⅜	Atco	Ind			4	⅜	11-16	11-16	—1-16	
1⅞	AtlsCM	.08e	2.0	9	192	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ½	
3½	AtlasCp	wt			9	5	4⅜	4⅜		
3⅜	Audiotr	.16	2.6	7	5	6½	6½	6½	— ½	
18½	August s	.40	1.8	14	58	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛	
1⅜	AutoTrn				12	3⅛	3	3	— ½	
1⅜	AutmRad				4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ½	
4⅜	AVEMC	.40	4.8	7	19	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ½	
16⅛	Avandi	1.20	6.8	34	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ½	
		— B—B—B —								
1	BRT				2	.1½	1⅛	1½		
2⅜	Baker	.20	5.0		6	4	4	4		
18⅜	Baldwin	.20	1.8	12	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛	
15⅛	BanFd	1.67s	6.9		5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜		
1¼	Bancor	wt			51	1½	1⅜	1⅜		
7½	Bmistr	g.30	2.8		24	10⅜	18⅜	10⅜	+ ½	
3	BarcaCo	.13	2.5	16	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞		
3⅜	BarnesE			11	5	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛	
6½	Barnwl	.20	2.0		6	10⅛	10⅛	18⅛		
6	BarrvR	s.16	2.1	9	86	8	7⅜	7⅜	+ ½	
3¼	BarthS		.30	53	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛	
2½	Bartons				10	3	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛	
2⅜	BaruchF		.43		26	7	6⅜	6⅜	— ½	
17⅛	BnISB	s.40	2.3	4	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛	
2⅛	BergEnl			4	30	5	4⅜	4⅜	— ½	
5⅜	BergnB	.24	2.9	5	47	8⅜	8½	8⅜		
13⅜	Brge	pf1.15	7.1		10	16½	16¼	16¼	— ½	
1⅜	BernzO				24	3¼	3	2¼	+ ¼	
1⅜	Berven				.8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
2	BelhCp			7	3	3½	3½	3½	— ½	
4⅜	Beverly	.18e	2.6	0	102	7	6⅞	7		
8¼	BicPen	.48	5.8	6	36	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ½	
1⅛	Bickfrd	.05e	2.7	6	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛	
7⅜	BioVSp	s.24	3.0	5	11	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛	
17⅛	BlnkMt	1b	5.7	6	1	17½	17½	17½		
16¼	Blount	.64	3.6	5	14	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜		
3⅛	BodinAp				3	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ½	
6⅜	BoltBer	.40	2.9	21	9	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅜	
14⅜	BowVall	g.18			798	33½	32	33	+ ⅜	
3	Bowmar			33	119	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛	
5½	BradfdN	.26	2.8	7	248	9⅜	8⅜	9⅛	— ⅜	
3⅛	Branch	.20	5.7	4	5	3½	3½	3½		
6⅛	Brantlf	wt			7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜	
13	Broscan	1a	5.6	5	69	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜		
7	BreezeCp	.57i	6.4	4	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜		
11½	BristBr	.60	2.3	10	13	26½	25¼	25¼	— ⅜	
3⅛	BroDort	.20	5.3	11	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
1	BrownCo	wt			123	.8	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛	
27¼	BrnFB	1.16	3.6	18	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜		
4	BrnFpf	.40	9.7		14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		
8⅜	Buell	.50	6.1	4	2	8¼ d	8¼	8¼	— ⅛	
3⅛	Bulldex			4	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
1⅞	Burgess				3	3	3	2		
8⅞	BurnsIn	.60	4.8	7	50	12⅞	12	12⅜	+ ½	
		— C—C—C —								
18	CK Pol	.16	1.1	32	44	15¼	15	15		
5⅜	COI			4	6	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼	
6½	CHG Fd	.57i	8.1	5	13	7	7	7		
3⅛	CMI Cp	.85e	1.4	5	21	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ½	
9⅛	CRS	.30	2.8	3	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛	
14½	CSE	1.40	6.7	5	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ½	
4⅛	CogleA	.05e	1.0	3	12	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛	
13	Calder	.50	2.4	7	16	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛	
27¾	CelPtC	2	5.2	5	12	39	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅞	
11⅜	Comco	.30	1.2	9	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛		
4⅛	Camphll	n			2	16	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ½
4	CmpChb	0				64	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ½
6⅜	CdnFmst	s				71	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	CdMarc	o.40				10	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅜
12½	CdnMer	o				19	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ⅜
14¾	CdnOcc	g.72	2.5			15	30	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
48	CdSunO	o				63	139½	138¼	139½	+1½
2⅜	CoeIntFd	.20	6.7	5		3	3	3	— ⅛	
2	Coresta	.05e	1.6	7		14	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
23⅜	Cornat	1.50	6.5	7		317	23⅜	d23¼	23¼	— ⅛
17⅜	CoroEn	s				0	10	10	17⅜	10 + ⅜
3⅛	CorrelDv					8	25	4⅜	4	4¼ + ¼
13⅜	CostMM	1b	6.3	4		45	16	15¼	15⅜	— ½
19⅜	CosFd	2.50e	13.			3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ½
6½	Cavitrn	.10e	1.8	80		1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ½
1⅜	CelluCft					4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ — ½
5½	CentSe	.20e	11.			19	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	Cenvill	1.20	6.3	5		53	19⅜	19	19	— ½
3⅜	Cetec	.12	2.9	0		22	4⅜	4½	4⅜	— ⅛
6½	ChadMI	.60	9.2	6		1	6½	6½	6½	— ½
1	ChampHo					6923	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
13⅛	ChorIM	s			5	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
18⅛	ChiRv	1.60a	8.8	11		6	18⅜	18½	18½	
18⅜	ChiefDv	g s				233	21⅜	20⅜	21¼	
6⅜	ChildWld			5	5	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼	
13	CircleK	1.70	5.5	8	179	20½	19⅜	20	+ ½	
23	CitBkNJ	3	8.7	4	5	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛	
18⅜	CityGas	.92	3.9	10	17	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛	
3	Clable	.18	4.5	12	5	4	4	4		
7⅜	Clarmt	.30e	2.8		4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜		
3⅜	ClarkC	.21e	4.4	5	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
5⅜	Clarostat				5	5	0	7⅜	0	+ ⅛
13⅜	Clausng	s.88	5.5	7	13	16⅜	16½	16⅜	— ⅜	
8½	Clopay	.32	3.0	8	10	8½	8½	8½		
2⅜	CohenHrt				9	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ½
2⅜	Cohu	.10e	3.7	7	100	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅛	
14⅜	Colemn	.92	6.2	6	56	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ½	
5½	ColCml			24	373	5⅜ d	4⅜	5	— ⅜	
6⅜	Colwell	.40	3.8	10	32	16	16	16	+ ½	
25⅜	Comlnc	s 3			64	26⅛	26	26½		
9¼	ComMtl	.60	3.0	3	32	20⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜	
24	Comdlnl	s		8	257	27⅛	25⅜	27¼	+1⅜	
1⅛	ComdrCp			11	359	2⅛	2	2		
6⅜	Compo	s .20	3.0	7	138	7⅛	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜	
4½	CompuO			5	4	4½	4½	4½		
2	Comp Inv			6	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
2⅜	ConcrdF				5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛	
8⅜	Condec	.30r	3.0	100	20	10	9⅜	10	+ ½	
5	ConnRm	1.53i	15.	4	13	10		10	— ⅛	
16⅜	Conrock	.90a	3.1	8	4	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛	
3½	Conroy	.16	3.0	4	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		
5⅛	ConsOG				187	16⅛	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛	
8⅜	ConsRel	.60	5.9	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛	
13-16	Altec			44	2	⅜	⅜	⅜		
12	AlterFd	.50	2.0	0	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛	
39	Alcoa	pf3.75	9.6		2200	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛	
16⅛	Amdhl	.40	2.4	9	170	17⅜	17	17	— ⅜	
8⅜	AmAgro	s.20	2.3	0	38	9⅛	8⅜	8⅜	— ½	
6⅜	AmBilt	.12e	1.4	5	10	8⅜	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛	
26	AmBrd	wt			2	35¼	35½	35½	— ⅛	
7½	ABusPd	.40	3.6	6	0	11	11	11	+ ⅛	
1⅜	AmCapCo				2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ½	
7	AGorPd	.24	2.4	6	28	15⅜	14½	14⅛	—1½	
2¼	Alsrsell	.06e	2.4	2	67	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛	
5⅛	AmAzeA	.48	5.5	6	13	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ½	
6½	AmAzeB	.48	5.4	6	12	9½	8⅜	8⅞	— ⅜	
30¾	AmMig	.2e	2.9	10	7	70	70	70	+ ¼	
8⅛	AmBld	s		14	44	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜		
8⅛	AMotIn	.30	2.2	4	21	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛	
22⅜	AmPetr	2.50	7.8	6	38	32¼	31½	32		
7⅜	APrecs	.40	4.6	6	7	9	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜	
5⅜	AscIE				26	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛	
2½	Andrea	.32	7.3	9	6	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜		
8½	AngloC	.20e	1.2	8	105	16⅜	16¼	16½		
6⅛	Anthony	.40	4.6	4	15	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ½	
7½	ApTDis	.16	1.8	9	3	9	9	9		
3½	ApldDev			16	178	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜		
15⅜	ArdCd	0.47		175	28⅛	27⅜	28	— ⅜		
6⅜	Arundel	.10e	1.3	4	149	7½	7⅜	7½		
12	Asamer	g.40			298	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ½	
⅜	AskinSvc				26	2	2⅜	3	+ ⅜	
6⅜	Astrax			0	24	11	11	11	+ ⅛	
4⅜	Atlnfo	.15e	2.9	7	25	7	7	7	+ ⅛	
⅜	Atco	Ind			4	⅜	11-16	11-16	—1-16	
1⅞	AtlsCM	.08e	2.0	9	192	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ½	
3½	AtlasCp	wt			9	5	4⅜	4⅜		
3⅜	Audiotr	.16	2.6	7	5	6½	6½	6½	— ½	
18½	August s	.40	1.8	14	58	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛	
1⅜	AutoTrn				12	3⅛	3	3	— ½	
1⅜	AutmRad				4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ½	
4⅜	AVEMC	.40	4.8	7	19	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ½	
16⅛	Avandi	1.20	6.8	34	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ½	
		— B—B—B —								
1	BRT				2	.1½	1⅛	1½		
2⅜	Baker	.20	5.0		6	4	4	4		
18⅜	Baldwin	.20	1.8	12	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛	
15⅛	BanFd	1.67s	6.9		5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜		
1¼	Bancor	wt			51	1½	1⅜	1⅜		
7½	Bmistr	g.30	2.8		24	10⅜	18⅜	10⅜	+ ½	
3	BarcaCo	.13	2.5	16	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞		
3⅜	BarnesE			11	5	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛	
6½	Barnwl	.20	2.0		6	10⅛	10⅛	18⅛		
6	BarrvR	s.16	2.1	9	86	8	7⅜	7⅜	+ ½	
3¼	BarthS		.30	53	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛	
2½	Bartons				10	3	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛	
2⅜	BaruchF		.43		26	7	6⅜	6⅜	— ½	
17⅛	BnISB	s.40	2.3	4	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛	
2⅛	BergEnl			4	30	5	4⅜	4⅜	— ½	
5⅜	BergnB	.24	2.9	5	47	8⅜	8½	8⅜		
13⅜	Brge	pf1.15	7.1		10	16½	16¼	16¼	— ½	
1⅜	BernzO				24	3¼	3	2¼	+ ¼	
1⅜	Berven				.8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
2	BelhCp			7	3	3½	3½	3½	— ½	
4⅜	Beverly	.18e	2.6	0	102	7	6⅞	7		
8¼	BicPen	.48	5.8	6	36	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ½	
1⅛	Bickfrd	.05e	2.7	6	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛	
7⅜	BioVSp	s.24	3.0	5	11	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛	
17⅛	BlnkMt	1b	5.7	6	1	17½	17½	17½		
16¼	Blount	.64	3.6	5	14	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜		
3⅛	BodinAp				3	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ½	
6⅜	BoltBer	.40	2.9	21	9	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅜	
14⅜	BowVall	g.18			798	33½	32	33	+ ⅜	
3	Bowmar			33	119	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛	
5½	BradfdN	.26	2.8	7	248	9⅜	8⅜	9⅛	— ⅜	
3⅛	Branch	.20	5.7	4	5	3½	3½	3½		
6⅛	Brantlf	wt			7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜	
13	Broscan	1a	5.6	5	69	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜		
7	BreezeCp	.57i	6.4	4	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜		
11½	BristBr	.60	2.3	10	13	26½	25¼	25¼	— ⅜	
3⅛	BroDort	.20	5.3	11	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
1	BrownCo	wt			123	.8	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛	
27¼	BrnFB	1.16	3.6	18	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜		
4	BrnFpf	.40	9.7		14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		
8⅜	Buell	.50	6.1	4	2	8¼ d	8¼	8¼	— ⅛	
3⅛	Bulldex			4	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
1⅞	Burgess				3	3	3	2		
8⅞	BurnsIn	.60	4.8	7	50	12⅞	12	12⅜	+ ½	
		— C—C—C —								
18	CK Pol	.16	1.1	32	44	15¼	15	15		
5⅜	COI			4	6	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼	
6½	CHG Fd	.57i	8.1	5	13	7	7	7		
3⅛	CMI Cp	.85e	1.4	5	21	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ½	
9⅛	CRS	.30	2.8	3	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛	
14½	CSE	1.40	6.7	5	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ½	
4⅛	CogleA	.05e	1.0	3	12	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛	
13	Calder	.50	2.4	7	16	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛	
27¾	CelPtC	2	5.2	5	12	39	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅞	
11⅜	Comco	.30	1.2	9	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛		
4⅛	Campnll	n			2	16	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ½
4	CmpChb	0				64	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ½
6⅜	CdnFmst	s				71	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	CdMarc	o.40				10	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅜
12½	CdnMer	o				19	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ⅜
14¾	CdnOcc	g.72	2.5			15	30	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
48	CdSunO	o				63	139½	138¼	139½	+1½
2⅜	CoeIntFd	.20	6.7	5		3	3	3	— ⅛	
2	Coresta	.05e	1.6	7		14	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
23⅜	Cornat	1.50	6.5	7		317	23⅜	d23¼	23¼	— ⅛
17⅜	CoroEn	s				0	10	10	17⅜	10 + ⅜
3⅛	CorrelDv					8	25	4⅜	4	4¼ + ¼
13⅜	CostMM	1b	6.3	4		45	16	15¼	15⅜	— ½
19⅜	CosFd	2.50e	13.			3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ½
6½	Cavitrn	.10e	1.8	80		1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ½
1⅜	CelluCft					4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ — ½
5½	CentSe	.20e	11.			19	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	Cenvill	1.20	6.3	5		53	19⅜	19	19	— ½
3⅜	Cetec	.12	2.9	0		22	4⅜	4½	4⅜	— ⅛
6½	ChadMI	.60	9.2	6		1	6½	6½	6½	— ½
1	ChampHo					6923	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
13⅛	ChorIM	s			5	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
18⅛	ChiRv	1.60a	8.8	11		6	18⅜	18½	18½	
18⅜	ChiefDv	g s				233	21⅜	20⅜	21¼	
6⅜	ChildWld			5	5	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼	
13	CircleK	1.70	5.5	8	179	20½	19⅜	20	+ ½	
23	CitBkNJ	3	8.7	4	5	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛	
18⅜	CityGas	.92	3.9	10	17	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛	
3	Clable	.18	4.5	12	5	4	4	4		
7⅜	Clarmt	.30e	2.8		4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜		
3⅜	ClarkC	.21e	4.4	5	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
5⅜	Clarostat				5	5	0	7⅜	0	+ ⅛
13⅜	Clausng	s.88	5.5	7	13	16⅜	16½	16⅜	— ⅜	
8½	Clopay	.32	3.0	8	10	8½	8½	8½		
2⅜	Coh

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Deficiency
5 Meccas for shoppers
10 Units of elec. resistance
14 "0" in W.W. II codes
15 "I'll Never Smile ——"
16 Decorticate
17 Red Sox infielder
18 Proscribed
19 Poll-taker Roper
20 Stretch out
22 Barrie's "A —— in Thrums"
24 —— Rijn, Utrecht's stream
25 Hindus' oldest sacred literature
26 "—— proudly we hailed"
29 Rhythmic patterns
33 "Road" film star
34 Enlist again (G.I. slang)
36 One of the Astaires
37 Gershwin and Levin
38 Flavorful
40 Musial or Laurel
41 Canvas covers, for short
43 Contesting group
44 Female deer
45 Highly regarded
47 Establishes
49 Turkestan sea
50 Saucy
51 Dance of the mid-60's
54 Chinese silk center
58 Opposite of aweather
59 Lifts the lid
61 Tops
62 Stravinsky
63 Lorelei's home
64 Urge on
65 Furnishes personnel
66 Equine fathers
67 Existence

DOWN

1 Knowledge
2 U.S. labor leader
3 Barber who became a warbler
4 Their words are usually conventional
5 Sunday stars in Sonora
6 Moppet's marble
7 "In the Boom Boom Room" playwright
8 Niño's uncle
9 —— under (overwhelmed)
10 Easily decided matter
11 Retained
12 Chore for a steno
13 Mixer setting
21 Songwriter Kahn
23 Thought
25 Dull
26 Kind of sale
27 Israeli dances
28 Separated
29 The bow-and-arrow lad
30 Fat from a whale's head, used in soaps
31 Antelope
32 Transmits
35 Item for Grant Wood
39 What QB's must "read"
42 Withered
46 Koch and Bradley
48 The O.A.S. is one
50 Velvet
51 Impair
52 Korbut
53 Relative of xenon
54 Testator's choice
55 Ingredient of beer
56 Burden
57 "The Way We ——"
60 Part of a fraternity name

Solution to Previous Puzzle

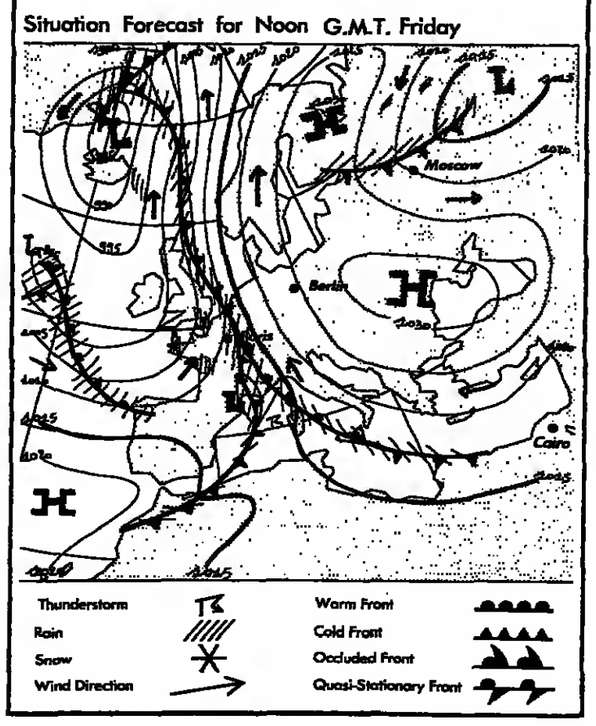
S	T	I	R	S		S	P	U	R		A	M	A	H
C	A	M	E	L		M	U	L	A		V	I	N	E
A	M	P	L	E		E	R	M	I	N	E	T	T	E
R	E	L	I	E	F	E	R		S	O	R	T	E	O
		O	N	T	A	P		V	O	L	S			
A	S	S	I	S	I		B	A	N	T	E	R	E	R
L	O	I	N		T	S	E	T	S	E		E	N	O
A	F	O	G		A	C	R	I	D		D	A	D	A
R	I	N		S	C	O	N	C	E		E	L	O	D
M	A	S	S	A	C	R	E		T	I	N	E	R	S
			E	L	O	N		E	R	N	E	S		
M	O	S	L	E	M		P	R	E	O	A	T	O	R
A	T	T	E	M	P	T	E	R		E	R	A	T	E
S	T	U	N		L	O	G	O		N	O	T	B	E
K	O	B	E		I	G	O	R		T	R	E	A	D

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Cloudy	MADRID	12	54	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Misty	MIAMI	28	82	Cloudy
ANKARA	12	54	Cloudy	MILAN	11	52	Overcast
ATHENS	14	57	Rain	MONTREAL	53	41	Cloudy
BEIRUT	23	73	Overcast	MOSCOW	—3	27	Overcast
BELGRADE	7	45	Fair	MUNICH	7	43	Fair
BERLIN	6	43	Fair	NEW YORK	11	52	Overcast
BRUSSELS	16	61	Fair	NICE	17	63	Overcast
BUCHAREST	4	39	Snow	OSLO	5	41	Overcast
BUDAPEST	5	41	Fair	PARIS	14	57	Overcast
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy	PRAGUE	7	45	Fair
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Fair	ROME	20	68	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Fair	SOFIA	3	37	Cloudy
DUBLIN	12	54	Fair	STOCKHOLM	6	43	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	54	Rain	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	16	61	Fair	TEL AVIV	25	77	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	48	Fair	TOKYO	18	64	Misty
GENEVA	13	55	Misty	TUNIS	20	68	Overcast
HELSINKI	2	36	Overcast	VIENNA	6	43	Fair
HOUSTON	25	77	Fair	WARSAW	4	39	Fair
ISTANBUL	7	43	Overcast	WASHINGTON	12	54	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Overcast	ZURICH	6	43	Misty
LISBON	17	63	Cloudy				
LONDON	12	54	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	27	81	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



New York City's First 'John Hour' Goes on the Air for Just a Minute

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (UPI) — The city's first radio broadcast of the "John Hour" — the list of men convicted on charges of patronizing prostitutes — went on the air Tuesday.

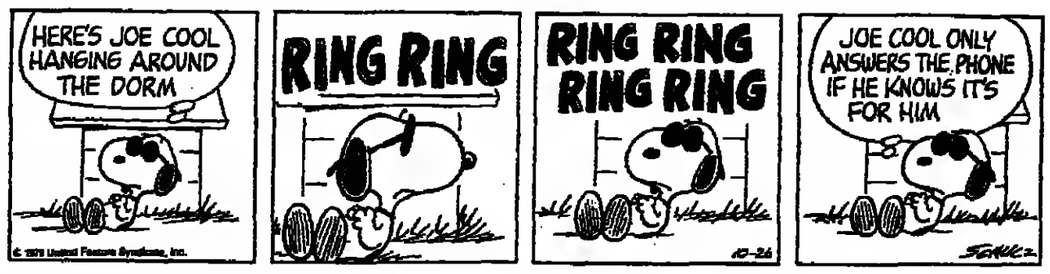
It was more like the "John Minute."

Mayor Edward Koch's plan to discourage prostitution by publicizing the names of men began at 3:55 p.m. on the city-owned radio station, WNYC-AM and because there were only nine names to read, the "John Hour" was very brief.

Contrary to New York mythology, which states that the clientele for the city's prostitutes is composed primarily of out-of-towners, five of the nine were New Yorkers.

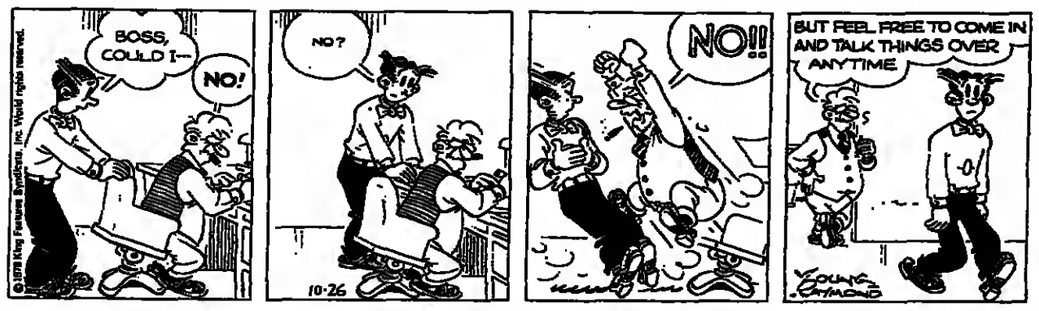
In New York City, patronizing a prostitute, unless she is a minor, is a misdemeanor that carries a maximum penalty of 90 days in jail and a $500 fine. Most of the time, however, a convicted John receives a suspended sentence, especially if it is his first offense.

PEANUTS



B.C.

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EMZIA

TARAP

KENVIO

NYFLOD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE ____ OF THE ____ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WINCE OWING LOCALE EQUITY
Answer: How the bigamist loved—"TWO" WELL

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"I THOUGHT YOU SAID YOU DIDN'T HAVE ANY TIME FOR FOOLISHNESS!"

BOOKS

A COAT OF VARNISH

By C. P. Snow. Scribner's. 328 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ALTHOUGH 58 people were murdered in New York in one week a few years ago and 13 in one day, most of us still find it difficult to imagine a murder committed for what might be called purely personal reasons. We tend to assume that murders are committed by "gangsters," by psychotics and by people in a rage who kill in an unthinking reflex action.

There seems to be something darkly romantic in the idea of a passion so strong that it will lead to murder. It is like the reverse side of love. And with a tinge of suicide, too, since the murderer, in a sense, runs a strong risk of killing himself as well, if he is caught. Even a life sentence in jail is a kind of death.

Novelists are naturally attracted to this situation, but the more serious the writer is, the more difficult it becomes for him to make the murder convincing. How many of us are able to believe that Raskolnikov, for example, was capable of splitting an old woman's head open with an ax in Dostoevsky's "Crime and Punishment"?

No one can say that C.P. Snow is not a serious writer. After the 11 novels of his "Strangers and Brothers" sequence, it must be a relief for him to look for animadversions of a different sort. "A Coat of Varnish," his latest novel, is a serious murder mystery.

What Lord Snow seems to be doing here is examining the nature of strong passions, using murder as both a focus and a measure. The characters in "A Coat of Varnish" run the gamut of feeling, from the self-deprecating modesty of Humphrey, the central character, to the conceit of the murderer, for whom the deed itself is a conceit.

While there are few clues to the murder, there may be too many clues, for some tastes, to the moral climate that provoked it. Someone always seems to be saying to someone else, "You don't think much of our lot, do you?"

As a retired senior officer of the Secret Service, Humphrey has a practical knowledge of the inner workings of men and nations. As a retired psychiatrist, his friend Luria presumably has a theoretical view of our emotional landscape, and between them they throw out many a profound hint.

"Lonely in the purity and justice of his mind," as Snow puts it, Luria is a bore. His lofty concern for purity and justice has lifted him above the ordinary blandishments of personality and reduced him to apothegms and moral prophecy. Like the maggots that infest the dead body of Lady Ashbrook, Luria is something of a parasite on the body of the book.

Humphrey is one of those staunch men one used to meet so often in British novels. He is so patient and self-effacing that waiting for him to do something is rather like the attempts of silly tourists to elicit a blink from a uniformed guard outside of Buckingham Palace.

Humphrey loves Kate, who is hopelessly tied to a self-indulgent dependent husband. Part of the tension of "A Coat of Varnish" may be a result of the reader's attempt to transfer some of the murderer's fury of impulse to Humphrey, who is so strong and intuitively wise even feminists may rise up in protest.

Detective Chief Superintendent Briers is a good character. He is perhaps the only person in "A Coat of Varnish" who is capable of mobilizing his energy. While one would imagine that Humphrey and Luria are closer to the author's heart than Briers, it may be the very circumstance that enables Snow to do his best for the detective.

"A Coat of Varnish" opens with a short disquisition on the history, sociology, economics and architecture of Belgravia. While there is little question that the plot is thickening in most murder mysteries, this method will not please everyone. When Humphrey and his friend settle down in his club to talk about their ancestors' fortunes and politics, the author remarks that "being English, they took a pleasure in these exchanges, which might have mystified others."

As an instance of London's moral slippage, the pathologist in the murder case expresses surprise at the fact that the 83-year-old victim had not been sexually assaulted. The autopsy in "A Coat of Varnish" reveals an aspect of Snow's talent that was not conspicuous in the other novels.

The author's diction is interesting. Three of his phrases, taken together, convey rather well the quality of the book. They are "Adamic surprise," "sexual velleity" and "susurration near the door." "A Coat of Varnish" might be described as sexual velleity masquerading as Adamic surprise, or as a susurration near the door of suspense fiction.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

JOEY

By Henry Miller. Capra. 128 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Mary Cross

I WASN'T in Paris in the 1860s or the 1920s. I wasn't at the Algonquin round table, or the bar at the Garden of Allah. I wasn't part of the Bloomsbury crowd. I blew it. I can wreck any sunny Southern California day by opening the journals of, say, Edmond and Jules de Goncourt and reading: "June 11 [1859]. A ring at the door. It was Flaubert."

What never occurred to me is the obvious notion that Fanny Burney, Hemingway and scores of others may have been glorifying it a bit. Perhaps it wasn't all fascinating conversation and laughing until your sides ached. Perhaps all that partying, all that drinking, could be — I hate even to think it — dull.

That, in any case, is the way Henry Miller now makes me feel. His newest offering, Volume III in his "Book of Friends," is entitled "Joey: A Loving Portrait of Alfred Perles Together with Some Bizarre Episodes Relating to the Other Sex." It's a collection of sketches of Perles and 13 women in Miller's life. Part portrait and part reminiscence, these sketches often have a familiar ring. Miller has always written autobiographically, so it's not surprising that certain anecdotes sound familiar — you read that one in "Sexus" or "Nexus" or one of the "Tropics."

The Miller met in these pages is less shocking, less Rabelaisian than the fellow we've grown accustomed to. The outrage is burning low, along with it, the inspired passages which riddle his earlier work.

His tribute to Perles may be a literary thank-you note — Perles is the author of a portrait of Miller entitled "My Friend Henry Miller." But whatever Miller's intentions, I feel saddened. I wish he'd make me envy his drunken revels with Perles and Lawrence Durrell. Instead it sounds to me as if I might, after an introductory cafe session, have declined with thanks any further invitations.

I must refuse to believe my conclusion here. I'm going to tuck the volume between "Henry Miller: Conversation" and "Art and Outrage." And I remain convinced that if I were to answer the door and find Flaubert standing there, my whole life would be better. Just ask Emma Bovary.

Mary Cross is associate editor of Bill of Fare magazine and is working on a first novel. She wrote this review for the Los Angeles Times.

© Los Angeles Times

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AT one table, West responded one no-trump to one spade and made six tricks for down one on the diagramed deal. In the replay, North-South climbed to three no-trump as shown.

East-West were playing the Precision System, and West did not feel any necessity to respond to his partner's limited opening. North was entitled to balance with two hearts, but should not have bid any more.

South's decision to try for game in no-trump, when there was a known 5-4 or better heart fit was an interesting one and was proved right by the result. Four hearts would have been hopeless, but three no-trump, which West had doubled, had a chance.

The routine lead of the diamond queen would have made it easy for the defense to take five tricks, but West led the spade queen, hoping to establish his partner's five-card suit. If East had known the situation, he would have taken his spade ace and shifted to diamonds. When he chose to duck, the declarer was in control.

There was no hurry to take hearts after taking the spade king. The important thing was to develop two more tricks in the black suits. There was a neat play available, based on the knowledge that East was virtually certain to have both black kings to justify his opening bid.

South entered dummy with a heart lead and played a small club. As he had foreseen, East had to duck, for taking the ace would give South two tricks in the suit. So the queen won in the closed hand. South played spades, establishing his ninth trick.

NORTH
♠ 9 7 6
♡ A K 8 7 3
♢ 7 2
♣ K 10 8

WEST
♠ Q 3
♡ 5 3
♢ Q J 10 9 5
♣ J 7 4 3 2

EAST (D)
♠ A 8 5 4 2
♡ J 6
♢ K 8 4 3
♣ A 6

SOUTH
♠ K J 10
♡ Q 10 9 4
♢ A 6 6
♣ Q 9 5

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 ♠	Pass	Pass	2 ♡
Pass	2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade queen.

Full Committee Expected to Concur

Taiwan Must Change Name, Flag For Olympics, IOC Board Rules

GOYA, Japan, Oct. 25 (AP) aders of the International ie Committee heeded an om- letter from the U.S. State De- nt today and called on to change its name and flag Olympic Games.

letter implied that the Unit- tes would be embarrassed if letes of Taiwan went to the Games at Lake Placid, in February under the name Republic of China.

Killanin, president of the announced the Executive s decision. He said that ath- om China would be allowed r the Games under the name Chinese Olympic Committee, he name and flag of the Peo- epublic.

Members Must Vote

said that athletes from would be allowed to com- nt only under the name of inese Taipei Olympic Com- and with a new flag and an- hat must be approved by the

full IOC of 89 members will ed to approve the resolution il by Nov. 25. Several mem- e known to oppose the plan, ce only a simple majority is d, the resolution is expected

Killanin noted that about untries do not recognize the ment of Taiwan, which calls

Lord Killanin

itself the Republic of China and claims in its constitution to be the legal government of all Chinese.

Taiwan's insistence on using the old name and flag caused a crisis at the Montreal Olympics in 1976, when the Canadian government refused to allow the Taiwanese athletes to participate under the name Repuhlic of China. The Taiwan delegation chose to withdraw rather than change its name. The IOC had feared the crisis would be repeated at Lake Placid and at the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow.

A major factor in the board's decision was a letter sent by the U.S. State Department to the IOC through its American member, Julian Roosevelt. The letter said in part:

"Regarding China's participation in the Games, this is a decision for the IOC. As for government contacts, the United States as of Jan. 1, 1979, recognizes the government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. At the same time, the United States withdrew diplomatic recognition of the authorities in Taiwan.

"In consequence of this withdrawal of recognition, we do not recognize as symbols of national sovereignty the flag and anthem of the Republic of China. However, we do continue to make visa facilities available to travelers from Taiwan.

"With respect to the Lake Placid Games, we hope that the IOC will find a solotion that will avoid politicizing the Games in a way that could cause embarrassment to the host country or to the IOC itself."

Lord Killanin said that he had talked with both parties in the past and came to Japan via Taipei, where he met both government and Olympic representatives.

In making its recommendation, the board ignored Rule 64 of the Olympic charter, which stipulates that teams in the opening parade at the Games must be accompanied by the names and flags of their countries.

At the news conference where Lord Killanin announced the decision, chairs had been set out for Chinese and Taiwanese representatives. The Peking party was there, headed by Song Zhong, secretary general of the Chinese Olympic Committee, but the representatives of Taiwan stayed away.

Dr. C.S. Shen, consultant to the Olympic Committee in Taiwan, apparently anticipated the board's decision and prepared a statement.

It said: "Fairness and conformity to rules are the basic cornerstones of athletic competition, and they are the most treasured by the athletes. Therefore, we are not satisfied with the proposal."

Shen said that all national Olympic committees should be treated equally. He appealed to all IOC members to bear in mind the principles of fairness, equality and conformity to the rules when casting their votes.

Later, Shen said: "Frankly, I do not think the chances for our participation in the Games are very good. First, we must try to persuade IOC members to vote against this proposal. If they approve it, then we will have to try to persuade our government to let us take part under the new conditions."

Earlier, a $225 million contract was signed between the organizing committee of the 1984 Games in Los Angeles and the American Broadcasting Co., which has been granted the U.S. television rights and will be the coordinating body for world television transmission.

United Press International

Dan Roundfield of the Hawks pivots around Mike Mitchell, a guard for the Cavaliers, in the first period of the Hawks' 128-118 victory. Roundfield scored and was fouled on the shot.

Chargers vs. Raiders

Passing Record Sought by Fouts

By Bob Ortman

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 25 (WP) — The San Diego Charger trademark was designed when Dan Fouts was a young 49er fan growing up io San Francisco and Don Coryell was devising the system that would establish him as one of football's foremost pass masters.

Nineteen years later, these two have blended talents to personify the lightning bolt that adorns the helmets and jerseys of the best team in the National Football League's AFC West.

The Chargers square off against the Oakland Raiders here tonight, and Fouts will be seeking to become the first player in modern professional football to pass for more than 300 yards in four consecutive games.

His 326-yard performaoee against Los Angeles on Sunday, following 305-yard and 318-yard games against Denver and Seattle made him one of only seven players to reacb the 300-yard plateau for three games in a row.

Tree System

Fouts was the third-ranked passer in the NFL last year, behind the two Super Bowl quarterbacks, Terry Bradshaw of the Steelers and Roger Staubach of the Cowboys, but he really seems to have reached full flower io his first full season under Coyrell. The secret would seem to be Coryell's emphasis on the pass and the "tree system" be employs in tracing receivers' routes.

Coryell, who sent a steady stream of quarterbacks and receivers into the pros during 12 years as head coach at San Diego State before moving on to the St. Louis Cardinals, took the Charger helm from Tommy Prothro four games into thc 1978 season. But be did not plant his "tree" until this year.

Simply stated, the Coryell system, which he worked out while coaching at Whittier College in the late 1950s, provides for a few basic routes, with specified limbs branching off from the trunk. Eaeb route is numbered, so any receiver can run a 1 or a 4 or a 9. Play calling is as simple.

It then becomes a matter of Fouts reading the defense, deducing which receiver should be open and getting thc ball to him. Fouts has expertise io each of these areas.

"Hc has an uncanny ability to read defenses," said Ray Perkins, former San Diego offensive coordinator, now bead coach of the New York Giants.

Another former offensive coordinator of the Chargers, San Francisco 49er Coach Bill Walsh, describes Fouts as "the best leader I've seen."

To tight end Bob Klein, Fouts is "probably more confident than any quarterback I've ever played with."

Coryell won't argue with any of those assessments. "Fouts is very intelligent," he said, "very calm and composed . . . a courageous-type man, who will stand in there under pressure. He does an excellent joh of getting the ball to someone who's open. He doesn't do it every time, nobody does."

But be does it more frequently than anybody else. His 64-percent completion average is best in the NFL, and his 1,940 yards passing also lead the league. He has thrown only nine iotercepions.

Although Fouts hopes to get the ball to one of his deep threats, John Jefferson or Charlie Joiner, he has employed 11 different receivers, and seven are in double figures.

NFL Leaders

Leading Rushers

	Att.	Yards	Avg.	TDs
Payton, Chi	188	838	4.5	4
Campbell, Hou	170	775	4.6	11
Anderson, StL	161	768	4.8	3
Montgomry, Phi	167	729	4.4	5
Dorsett, Dal	138	704	5.1	4
Bell, TB	120	616	5.1	4
Muncie, NO	116	602	5.2	5
M.Pruitt, Cle	127	545	4.3	1
Riggins, Was	131	542	4.1	2
Smith, Sea	107	519	4.9	5

Leading Passers

	Att.	Com.	Yds.	TDs	Avg. Gain
Ferguson, Buf	197	107	1779	11	9.03
Staubach, Dal	229	130	1731	13	7.56
Fouts, SD	253	162	1940	11	7.67
Morton, Den	131	64	918	6	7.59
Bradshaw, Pit	226	122	1753	14	7.76
Grogan, NE	201	105	1502	14	7.47
Theismnn, Ws	182	113	1250	5	6.87
Stabler, Oak	225	131	1632	11	7.25
Anderson, Cin	158	86	1049	6	6.77
Jaworski, Phi	176	93	1327	5	7.54

Leading Receivers

	Recd.	Yds.	Avg. Gain	TDs
Chester, Oak	40	465	11.6	5
Chandler, NO	39	681	17.5	4
Washington, Bal	39	325	8.3	0
Solomon, SF	38	580	15.3	4
Rashad, Min	37	567	15.3	6
Francis, Atl	37	526	14.2	4
Stallworth, Pit	34	620	18.2	4
Doornink, Sea	33	270	8.2	0
Young, Min	32	216	6.8	2
Hill, Dal	31	534	17.9	7
Jefferson, SD	31	522	16.8	5

Leading Punters

	No.	Yards	Avg.
Grupp, KC	47	2099	44.7
McInally, Cin	47	2078	44.2
Guy, Oak	40	1739	43.5
D.White, Dal	40	1720	43.0
Jennings, NYG	56	2404	42.9

Leading Punt Returners

	No.	Yards	Avg.
Nelson, Mia	11	170	15.5
Hall, Cle	8	105	13.1
Thompson, Det	9	117	13.0
Pearson, Atl	9	107	11.9
Smith, KC	37	421	11.4

Leading Kickoff Returners

	No.	Yards	Avg.
Green, StL	11	353	32.1
Brunson, Dak	8	244	30.5
Edwards, Min	20	542	27.1
Wright, Cle	15	402	26.8
Henry, Phi	19	495	26.1

Nottingham Forest Held to 2-0 Victory

DON, Oct. 25 (AP) — Nott- n Forest, the defending cham- missed chances galore but de- Arges Pitesti of Romania, 2- erday in their European Cup round, first leg soccer

y goals from Tony Woodcock arry Birtles put the English m control. But Nottingham was unable to do better even Pitesti defender Mihai Zamfir ent off. The Britons go to nia in two weeks with an ad- e of only two goals.

should have beaten them by nore than we did," said Forest ger Brian Clough.

x Amsterdam had no such m in its second round-match- t Omonia Nicosia. Danish- t Soren Lerby netted five to lead Ajax to a 10-0 romp.

West German champion, Hamburg SV, also won impressively, beating Dynamo Tbilisi of the Soviet Union, 3-1. Tiblisi defeated Liverpool in the last round.

Celtic Beats Dundalk

Celtic scored a surprisingly narrow 3-2 victory in Glasgow over thc Irish part-timers of Dundalk. Celtic led at halftime, 3-1, but substitute Mick Lawlor scored a brilliant second-half goal to give Dundalk the chance of scoring a major upset.

The Dundalk manager, Jim McLaughlin, described his team's performance as "the best ever by any Irish team in Europe."

Dukla Prague oeeded a Visek penalty to defeat Strasbourg, 1-0, while Servette of Switzerland went down, 2-1, to the East Germans of Dynamo Berlin.

Hajduk Split of Yugoslavia lonked certain to qualify for the last eight after beating Vejle BK of Denmark, 3-0.

British clubs had mixed fortunes. Arsenal managed a 2-1 home victory over East Germans of FC Magdeburg, but Glasgow Rangers played to an excellent 1-1 away draw against the Spaniards of Valencia.

Spain's other entrants, defending champion Barcelona, had an easy victory, beating the Luxemburg part-timers Aris, 4-1. Nantes, the French Cup bolders, edged Steaua Bucharest, 3-2.

Beroe Stara Zagora of Bulgaria beat Italy's Juventus, 1-0, with Stoyanov scoring a late penalty.

HL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
ohio	4	1	1	9	30	25
ners	4	2	0	8	35	21
	2	4	1	5	23	26
ders	2	3	1	5	20	10
ton	2	5	0	4	25	25

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
	3	2	2	8	17	17
ver	3	3	2	8	25	23
	2	3	2	6	22	27
on	1	2	4	6	25	32
e	2	5	0	4	11	25
	1	4	1	3	16	22

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
d	4	1	1	9	24	18
ales	4	3	1	9	39	37
gh	3	3	1	7	26	25
	1	3	3	5	17	24
	1	2	2	4	16	18

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
	4	1	1	9	23	17
	4	2	1	9	30	20
do	4	3	1	9	28	22
	3	4	0	6	22	21
	3	3	1	5	17	18

Wednesday's Results

ngeles 5, Washington 3 (Dionne 2 (5), (9), Simmer (10); Lane (1), Mulvey (11), n (11).

ark Rangers 10, Edmonton 2 (Greschner auk (7), Murdoch 2 (4), Duguay (3), De- 2), Nilsson 2 (4), Hickey (2); Hamilton (40).

rit 2, Quebec 2 (Lacroix (2), Sims (31), 11), Cloutier (61).

sota 5, St. Louis 2 (Barrett (3), Sharpley nsel (3), Young (11); Sutter (3), Simpson

o 4, Winnipeg 0 (Ruskowski (3), Bolley 3

7, Pittsburgh 3 (Smith (2), Selling 2 (2), Gare (5), Martin (3), Perreault (7); d (2), Carlyle (2), Libett (11).

uver 5, Toronto 1 (Wolves (3), Smyl (4), 11), Sedlbayer (2), Lever (61); Williams

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

ELAND INDIANS—Waived Paul Reuschcr, to give him his unconditional re- asigned Wayne Cose, first baseman, to of the Pacific Coast League.

AS CITY ROYALS—Named Jim Frey r.

AUKEE BREWERS—Traded Lance n, pitcher, to the Kansas City Royals for Hlen, outfielder.

NTO BLUE JAYS—Named Denis o their coaching staff. Sold the contract Miller, pitcher, to the Montreal Expos.

National League

NNATI REDS—Acquired Sheldon Burnscher, from Detroit to complete an earlier ich sent Champ Summers, outfielder, to rs.

ADELPHIA PHILLIES—Signed Bob atcher, to a four-year contract.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

ANGELES LAKERS—Traded Kenny reward, to the Cleveland Cavaliers for ound draft picks in 1980 and 1981.

JERSEY NETS—Activated Bob Elliott, orward. Placed Cliff Robinson, forward, ured list.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

ROIT LIONS—Signed Alois Blackwell, back, and Gerry Webb, linebacker. Charlie Weaver, linebacker, on the inserved list. Waived Dave Parkin, defen- e.

YORK GIANTS—Signed Gene Washing- e receiver. Released Bob Torrey, luff-

SBURGH STEELERS—Placed Mike safety, on the injured reserve list. Jack Deloplaine, running back.

FRANCISCO 49ERS—Signed Dwight safety. Placed Eric Johnson, safety on the reserve list. Waived Pete Woods, quart-

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

YORK RANGERS—Assigned the con- Ken Hodge, right wing, to the Richmond the Eastern Hockey League.

7 Women Suspended For Drug Use

LONDON, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Natalia Maracescu of Romania, the women's world record holder in the mile run, is one of seven East European femalc athletes who have been banned until further notice for failing dope tests for anabolic steroids during international competition this summer, the International Amateur Athletic Federation announced today.

Totka Petrova of Bulgaria, winncr of the 1,500 meters at both thc World Cup in Montreal and the Europa Cup in Turin in August; Daniela Teneva of Bulgaria who won the 100-meter hurdles, and Santa Vlad of Romania who finished third in the long jump also failed a steroid test at the same meeting at the Balkan Games in Athens Aug. 10-13.

Two Russian discus throwers, Elena Kovaleva and Nadezhda Kudryavtseva, failed the tests at the European junior track and field championships in Poland in September, and Ileana Silai of Romania, a former European junior champion at 800 meters, had a positive test in the Europa Cup semifinals in Sofia in June, an IAAF spokesman said.

NBA Standings

EASTEEN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	6	0	1.000	—
Boston	5	2	.714	1½
New York	4	3	.571	2½
Washington	2	4	.333	4
New Jersey	1	4	.200	4½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	3	2	.600	—
Detroit	4	3	.571	—
Atlanta	4	4	.500	½
Indiana	3	5	.375	1½
Houston	2	4	.333	1½
Cleveland	2	6	.250	2½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	6	1	.857	—
Kansas City	3	3	.500	2½
Chicago	3	4	.429	3
Utah	1	5	.167	4½
Denver	0	7	.000	6

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Portland	8	0	1.000	—
Los Angeles	4	2	.667	3
Phoenix	4	4	.500	4
Seattle	3	3	.500	4
Golden State	3	4	.429	4½
San Diego	3	4	.429	4½

Wednesday's Results

Atlanta 128, Cleveland 118 (Roundfield 31, Drew 31; Russell 21, Carr 20).

Philadelphia 132, Indiana 110 (Ervine 25, Mix 23; M. Johnson 28, Davis 21).

Portland 88, Denver 87 (R. Brewer 20, Dunn 17; Thompson 19, McGinnis 16).

Boston 106, Houston 99 (Maxwell 20, Cowens 17; Reid 20, Malone 19).

Phoenix 110, Golden State 108 (o1) (Westphal 37, Robinson 18; Parish 23, Lucas 19).

Seattle 105, Kansas City 92 (Sikma 18, Williams 18; Robinzine 20, Redmond 19).

Detroit 104, Washington 103 (McElroy 33, Lanier 22; Dandridge 23, Chenier 19).

Thoughts on the All-Black Knicks

The Game Overrides the Genes

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT) — To anyone aware of the racial mix of thc National Basketball Association in recent years, it was inevitable that the Knicks would be an all-black team sooner or later.

Now that it has happened, some white basketball afficianados in New York appear surprised or offended, or both. That's only natural. Race, like sex and religion, inspires an awareness in virtually everybody whenever there is change.

For the Knicks to be composed of all black players indeed is ehange. Not a drastic change, however.

During thc Knicks' decline in recent seasons, their white players were bench warmers. Even so, some white Knick follwers suddenly are annoyed, some hlack Knick loyalists suddenly are proud. But those are strictly short-term reactions. For the long term, the game is bigger than the genes. Pro basketball in New York will depend on the success of the Knicks as a team, not on the racial make-up of the roster.

False Argument

Some of those offended by the all-black roster have been quick to use that as thc reason for the Knicks' small crowds in three of their four home games this season. But that's a false argument.

True, the crowd of 7,911 that the Knicks announced Tuesday night during their 136-112 victory over the Iodiana Pacers was their lowest in the 11½-year history of the new Garden; the previous low had been 8,373 for the previous Tuesday night game with the Houston Rockets. And the Knicks had attracted only 10,798 for their season opener against the Washington Bullets on a Saturday night.

Bnt last Saturday night the Knicks drew 16,900 against the Philadelphia 76ers with Julius Erving.

True, the Knicks' sale of season tickets has dwindled to about 6,500, a drop of about 1,600 from last seasoo after the team failed to qualify for the playoffs for the third time in the last four years. But the primary reason for the drop was the Knicks' last-place finish last season. Those 1,600 season tickets had been abandoned long before the all-black roster developed.

In their glory years, the Knicks once sold a high of about 13,000 season tickets. Those teams had two white forwards that white followers could identify with, Bill Bradley and Dave DeBusschere, bot those 1973 and 1970 teams also had more blacks than whites.

Symbols of Success

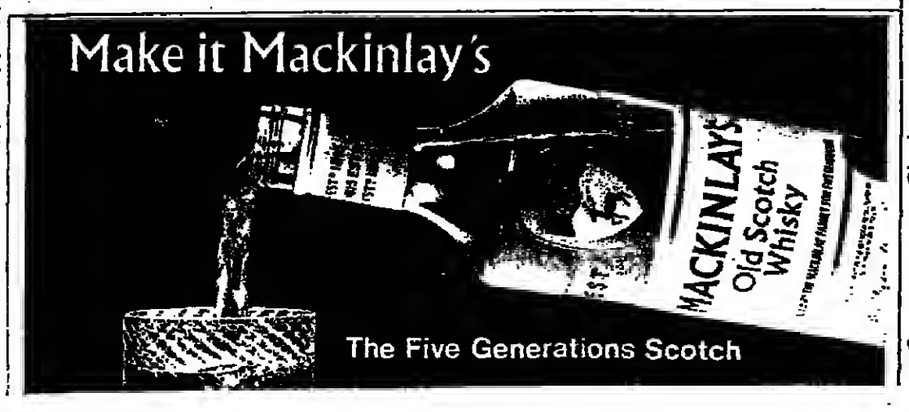
Three of those blacks — Willis Reed, Walt Frazier and Earl Moore — were folk heros along with Bradley and DeBusschere, the five symbols of success and style that all Knicks followers still eling to. But in those years, none of those five was thought of as black or white. They were thought of simply as a winning team, as basketball players should. If the current Knicks eventually are thought of as a winning team, virtually no one will be concerned that they're all black. They'll simply be folk heros.

But now Coach Red Holzman is the only link to those glory years. None of the new young Knicks has accomplished enough to be acclaimed yet. Except for an exceptional rookic such as Larry Bird of the Boston Celtics and Earvin (Magic) Johnson of the Los Angeles Lakers, oew young names never sell tickcts. That is thc Knicks' problem now — new oames and new hope for success.

If thc Knicks had Glen Gondrizick and John Rudd, their two white players from last season, it would not have improved their current attendance. Gondrizick averaged 5 poiots a game last season. Rudd only 3.2 points. Nobody went to thc Garden to see them last season. Nobody would bave gone to see them this season.

"When it came down to our last cuts," says Eddie Donovan, the Knicks general manager, "Red and I felt we had to keep the best players. If we had kept Gondo and Rudd just because they were white, we would have lost the respect of our other players. The players know who can play and who can't. I've had a couple of calls from fans about our decision but when I asked them if they would bave wanted us to keep Gondo or Rudd as tokens, they said of course not."

Only three white drawing cards exist in the NBA now — Larry Bird if he is as flashy as bc was in college, Bill Waltoo if he's healthy and Pete Maravich if he's healthy. There are several quality white players — Jack Sikma with the champion Seattle SuperSonics; Doug Collins with the 76ers; Dave Cohens with the Celtics; Paul Westphal, Alvan Adams and Don Buse with the Phoenix Suns; Rick Barry and Rudy Tomjanovich with thc Houston Rockets, and Dan Issel with thc Denver Nuggets. But for the most part, the NBA depends on black drawing cards.



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(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

2 on the Wing Tip

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — In this nightmare the airlines have been taken over by people who run the Broadway theater business and I am trying to get from New York to wherever Grandmother lives in time for Thanksgiving dinner.

My appetite has been whetted by press agents whose ads have cunningly pruned the critics and tossed in a spice of exclamation marks to make the mouth water.

Baker

" 'Grandmother's Thanksgiving dinner — the feast of the year!': Barnes." " 'The turkey of the season!': Kerr." " 'Grandmother's performance is pure Smithfield!': Watt."

I find myself gazing through a tiny barred aperture suitable for the iron door of the cell of Edmond Dantes in the Chateau d'If. It is the ticket office. Peering out at me from inside is the airline clerk. "Two tickets to Grandmother's, please."

He sizes me up, does not like what he sees. His attitude makes it clear he considers me unworthy of going to Grandmother's — that he does not want people like me on his airplanes.

* * *

"What day do you want?"

"Thanksgiving."

I have made his day. His face speaks sentences. "What kind of imbecile are you?" it asks. "You think you can just walk up to an airline and buy two tickets to Grandmother's on Thanksgiving just like that?"

"I know I'm asking a lot," I say. Aloud.

Aloud, he says, "I've got aothing for Thanksgiving." His happiness at being able to disoblige me is so complete that I would feel happy ahout giving him so much pleasure if it were not so obviously mixed with contempt.

I will not give him greater satisfaction by looking disappointed. "When can I get two good seats on the plane?" I ask.

"Next summer," he says.

"The turkey will be a little dry by then."

"If you don't waat 'em, move aside. You're holding up the line."

I ask if he has anything at all before Thanksgiving. "I can give you two on the wing tip next week," he says. I have sat on the wing tip before. All you can see out there are the engiaes. "Take 'em or leave 'em," he says.

As always, I take 'em. In the manner of nightmares, the scene shifts instantly, and I am en route to Grandmother's, a month before Thanksgiving dinner, to be sure, but at least when the smart people start saying they have been to Grandmother's I will be able to hold my own by saying, "Me too."

A stewardess hands me a program. Good. Maybe I can kill the month by hanging around Grandmother's airport reading it, then turn up at the old dear's house on turkey day, after all.

* * *

The seats are on the wing tip, all right, but fortunately there is a vast woman ia an immense hat in front of me to break the airflow. For some reasoa I can also hear what is happening inside the cabin.

"Ladies and gentlemen," a steward is saying, "Flight Capt. David Garrick, who pilots this plane, will not be at the controls in tonight's flight. His job will be performed by Herbert Helmsbotham, who normally mixes and serves your refreshments in the aisle. The role of co-pilot, usually played by Flight Officer Edwin Booth, will be played tonight by Miss Bo-Bo Bissingay, your senior flight attendant."

I try to comfort my companion. "I hear Helmsbotham and Bissingay have been terrific at the controls in ground school," I say. "Let's give them a break and maybe tonight we'll see two stars born."

The flight attendant looms over me, demanding to see my tickets. Behind her stand two angry passengers. *Problem: I am seated on the wrong wing tip.*

I must get up, go to the back of the tail assembly and relocate myself properly.

While I am at it, I figure I might as well duck out and get the cigarettes I left in my car. I get to the parking garage just in time to see the parking attendants using sledgehammers to dent the fenders. It is their way of expressing resentment against the moneyed classes who can squander moaey on a trip to Grandmother's.

Pondering the 'Metaphysics of Race'

After Writing a Book on Jefferson's Slave Mistress

By Flora Lewis

PARIS (NYT) — Although Barbara Chase-Riboud is a black American living in Paris — like the heroine of her book, "Sally Hemings," who became the mistress of Thomas Jefferson here two centuries ago — she says that "Sally and I are very different in character."

The empathy of the author for her subject is intense. Surface similarities are considerable, and Mrs. Chase-Riboud acknowledges that both she and Hemings underwent basic changes of attitude by coming to France. But the differences are probably even greater.

They have led Mrs. Chase-Riboud to ponder what she calls "the metaphysics of race" and to conclude that "the U.S. is a mulatto country."

This is the underlying theme of the book, presented as a novel, about the slave who came to Paris when Jefferson was U.S. ambassador and who opted to return with bim to Monticello when she might have stayed here and gone free. The research is convincing, but the records are too sparse to provide for satisfying *biography and it is, after all, the undocu*mented psychological story that fascinates Mrs. Chase-Riboud.

"There isn't a bitter or angry word in the book," she said. "Lots of people found rage in it, but it isn't mine. It's their rage which they are projecting." And Jeffersonian historians have been raging about it because they feel "it compromises Jefferson in terms of race and color in America, *since he was the man who he* was."

'Less Personal Attitude'

Whether it is her own 17 years in Paris as the wife of the French photographer Marc Riboud, her artistic sense as a sculptor, bringing up two sons, David, 14 and Alexei, 11, or simply being the woman she is, Mrs. Chase-Riboud said she had developed a more "detached, less personal attitude to race, less attached to my own ego and sense of values.

"So I'm no longer a victim of the natural feelings of injustice that I would have brought to this book. There's a lucidity. If you have a lucid view of race relations in America, it arms you against the excesses you might otherwise *commit.*"

The quiet, essentially tender romance of her story nonetheless presents an open-eyed, dispassionate view of the contradictions of tbe American heritage.

Her own racial mix is a mystery, Mrs. Chase-Riboud said. "I had a Scottish great-grandfather, some English or Irish, some Indian, probably some Hindu and whatever there was in the Caribbean. I look a lot like my mother. Father is darker. My parental aunt and grandmother are very white, about your color. I always wanted to find out, but I couldn't get any further."

Elsworth Davis, The Washington Post

Author Chase-Riboud

"Back to Yale's color studies."

In Europe, she came to share James Baldwin's view that white, as a racial word, was invented by the colonists who wanted to distinguish themselves from the natives they found in America and the Africans they brought. "Mixing began when the races collided in the 17th century," she said. "White and black mean nothing by themselves, only in relation to each other. This is the last taboo, which has to be faced."

Barbara Chase grew up in Philadelphia, the daughter of a man who wanted to be an architect but went into his father's construction business because the school wouldn't accept blacks, and of a woman who went back to study later and became a histologist at Temple University's cancer clinic. An only child, she was aware of her race but not intimidated by it, and eager to get out into the world.

She did graduate work in art and architecture at Yale. Then, in a hurry to break her own bonds, she went to England because of a professor who wanted to marry her. "I was strolling," she said, using the old pbrase about slaves who simply took off. But the climate, the country, the man did not suit her after all. "I came to Paris for a weekend, to get away, and I just stayed."

"I'm *a visual* person," she said. "I was trained in what Yale called color studies. It is about the way one color relates to another, takes on its attributes as they touch, across the whole spectrum. I never thought of the philosophical parallel before, but it's there. In the prismatic scale, there's a fuzzy band, without definition, where two colors meet."

In racial terms, she said, "Jefferson tried to cap that volcano, to put it rationally. I couldn't have invented that letter about when white becomes black and vice versa if I tried."

The reference is to a letter written by Jefferson to Francis Gray ia 1815 with an elaborate algebraic equation for categorizing race. It is the logic of absurdity.

Jefferson's contradictions, well-known to historians, seem to have moved her as much as Hemings' plight. "He defined the American identity," she said. "After all, he was an 18th-century Englishman, in revolt. Our sense of *identity came from what he drew for us.*"

Yet he never freed one of his own slaves in his lifetime, sent patrols after runaway slaves, and did not include Hemings among the three (two sons and his body servant) freed in his will.

"Paris changed him," Mrs. Chase-Riboud said. "He was lonely, fresh from an unhappy love affair with an Englishwoman, in the prime of his life and virility."

'Typical American'

Was Paris as decisive for her as for Jefferson?

"I arrived a typical American, with very narrow ideas about the world," she said. "I thought the U.S. was the center of the universe. I hadn't been exposed to the Third World, or other political ideas. Now, I find that as an American, I'm in a minority in the world. Sally was very narrow, even in Paris, but she probably gained a sense of herself, without the labels, that she would never have attained ia Virginia."

The labels are the essence of her heroine's life. "Sally accepts them all, black, woman, slave, *concubine, mother, daughter. She* almost collapses under all these labels that come from the outside. Her whole person was defined by other people, particularly by men."

A streak of feminism comes late in the book. Mrs. Chase-Riboud pointed out, because that too is a reaction "against a definition of women imposed by men. The heart of the feminist movement really came with abolitionism. *The abolitionists were mostly women* and their discovery of the oppression of slaves brought about the discovery of their own oppression. But I didn't introduce it purposely, it just came in the story of one woman and all her labels."

" 'Sally' is by no means a 'black experience' book," she said. "There's no such thing as 'black experience' except in relatioa to 'white experience.' I don't think we'll even be using these terms much longer, I expect everyone will be saying 'people of color.' After all, there are all the Asians and Indians of the Americas as well as the Africans.

"It's back to Yale's color studies agaia. I feel completely American, but I see it now as one country in relation to others, to other ways of looking at things. It affected Sally when she came to Paris. I gaiaed a sense of myself without labels here too. It would probably be true of anybody coming from a place with such a complicated history, such a long definition of itself."

PEOPLE: *Prince Charles Bewails Press's Downbeat View*

Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, has taken a crack at the news media for always portraying British industry as a "battlefield of conflict." Presenting awards in a "Young Engineer for Britain" competition at the Wembley Conference Center, the prince said: "Within the media there appears to be a reluctance to portray a more positive side of industry on the grounds that to do so would only detract from the problems existing between management and trade unions and which they feel morally bound to bring to the public's attention. Unfortunately, this attitude does tend to create rather one-sided impressions that industry is a battlefield of conflict and stress, best suited to those who lack intellectual ability and a *sense of social values.*" The prince's remarks came 24 hours after the government reported that more working days had been lost by strikes and stoppages in Britain this year than at any time since the general strike of 1926.

* * *

The peripatetic former New York City mayor, **John Lindsay**, turned up in Munich as master of ceremonies at a show featuring the famous Austrian Lippizaner stallions. "I'm a horse fan," he explained. New York political observers, who are certain Lindsay will seek the Democratic senatorial nomination, might *have been amused* by *some of* the political remarks Lindsay made in West Germany. For example: "Sometimes I miss public life, but eight years as mayor were enough. Some of my quote, unquote, friends want me to run for the Senate, but I haven't made up my mind if I want to be poor again."

* * *

Woody Allen in a centerfold? Playgirl magazine, which has just come out with its annual listing of the country's "10 Sexiest Men," makes him a candidate. Allen is right up there with the rest — sports figure **Ted Turner, O.J. Simpson, Alan Bates, Burt Reynolds**, California Gov. **Jerry Brown**, Sen. **Ted Kennedy**, rocker **Bruce Springsteen**, fashion designer **Calvin Klein** and **Johnny Carson**. Allen is hailed for "making neuroticism sexy."

* * *

The Michigan Opera Theatre in Detroit gave what is believed to be the first staged performance in the United States of Tchaikovsky's "Maid of Orleans," the composer's opera about Joan of Arc, important ia Russian opera but virtually unknown in the United States. Starring the Metropolitan Opera mezzo soprano **Mignon Dunn**, it was conducted by Miss Dunn's husband **Kurt Klipstatter**, an Austrian. Klipstatter noted that the Tcbaikovsky opera had undergone a title change in Detroit. "Someone decided that 'Joan of Arc' would be a better title on the theory that the public might be confused and think 'Maid of Orleans' was about a domestic servant in Louisiana."

* * *

Former King **Umberto II** of Italy says he's tired of exile and wants to go home, but his terms probably won't get him there. Umberto — now 75 — fled to Portugal 33 years ago, after a reign of only 35 days. The Italian Constitution forbids his return, even though he is willing to go as a private citizen. But he would not abdicate. Says Umberto, "The king has the historic and dynastic duty to abdicate in favor of another king — never a republic."

* * *

In Paris, the French section of the International Pen Club has elected imprisoned *Cuban poet* **Armando Valladares** an associate member. Valladares, incarcerated near Havana 19 years ago for his opositioa to President **Fidel Castro's** government, has been held in solitary confinement siace 1976 after he managed to smuggle out a collection of poems, the club statement said. Last month *the International* Pen Club, an association that supports persecuted writers throughout the world, sent a message to Castro asking that Valladares be freed.

* * *

Better late than never. The 101-year-old Yale Daily News, one of the oldest *college daily newspapers* in the country, got its first female editor in chief. **Anne Gardner Perkins**, 20, a junior from Baltimore, took over a chair that had been occupied by some distinguished predecessors, including Associate Justice **Potter Stewart** of the Supreme Court, the author and editor **William F. Buckley Jr.** and **Kingman Brewster Jr.**, who later became president of Yale and is now ambassador to Britain. Miss Perkins last spring wrote a series of articles about the renovation of the home of **Abraham Goldstein**, the university provost, at a cost to Yale of $67,000. The articles, comiag at a time when Goldsteia was advocating budgetary belt-tightening at the university, were instrumeatal in forcing the provost's resignation.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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